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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1957 VOL. VII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 中國郵政特准掛號認可第三種新聞紙 大正四年一月二十三日 SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1918 10 CENTS

SEPARATE PEACE MADE BY UKRAINE WITH GERMANY

Agrees To Terminate War And Resume Economic Relations At Once

TERMS WITHHELD

Treaty Unsigned Pending Ratification By Two Governments

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 21.—An agreement has been reached at Brest-Litovsk between the Central Powers and the Ukraine under which the war terminates and both parties immediately resume economic relations. The delegations will consult their respective Governments prior to the ratification of the final Treaty of Peace. The telegram does not mention the terms of peace.

Petrograd, January 19.—The Allied and neutral diplomats were not invited to the opening of the Constituent Assembly, at which no member of the Cadet party appeared.

The All-Russian Railwaymen's Congress, by 273 votes to 261, has passed a resolution in favor of the formation of a Government responsible to the Constituent Assembly.

London, January 21.—As expected, the Bolsheviki have made short work of the Constituent Assembly.

When it found itself hopelessly outvoted, the Bolshevik Government took every step to overawe its opponents. Field-guns flanked the entrance to the Assembly and machine-guns were much in evidence, while firing in the streets punctuated the proceedings. Nevertheless the majority defied the Government despite its lavish display of bayonets.

The irony of the whole situation is that both sides have practically identical programs but personal ambitions make an impassable gulf in the road to agreement.

It is expected that the Constituent Assembly will soon be followed by a National Convention elected by the Soviets.

The Red Guards are confiscating and burning anti-Bolshevik newspapers wholesale.

WOOLWICH ENGINEERS FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

Willing To Fight If Germans Definitely Refuse Liberal Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—A meeting of 2,000 engineers at Woolwich Arsenal yesterday passed a resolution demanding that the Government should negotiate with the belligerents on the basis of self-determination for all nations, no annexations and no indemnities. Should such action by the Government demonstrate that German imperialism is the only obstacle to peace then the meeting expressed its determination to co-operate in the prosecution of the war until these objects had been achieved.

The well-informed Labor correspondent of the Daily Telegraph considers that a referendum to the engineers themselves would result in a large majority in the favor of the Government's man-power proposals.

Police And Robbers In Battle In Hongkong

Casualties Reported In Fight To Round Up Bandits After Big Raid

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, January 22.—There has been a serious organised armed robbery in the Wanghai district. A fight is proceeding between the robbers and the police in which some casualties are reported to have occurred.

Heir To Sir Horace Cooper An American

FRANK C. COOPER. ©INTL.

Frank C. Cooper, chief of the Information Bureau of the office of the District Attorney of New York, has received word that through the death of his elder brother, Sir Horace Cooper, he succeeds not only to the English baronetcy of the brother but also to the family estate in England, appraised at $500,000. Sir Horace's only son, who would have become the Baron, was killed in the Battle of the Somme.

A full-fledged citizen, he will not, he declares, exchange that citizenship for the title. Mr. Cooper is a nephew of the first Lady Dufferin and a younger brother, Major Charles Cooper, is now governor of the Western Soldiers' Home, near London. Mr. Cooper since becoming an American has been a newspaper man and an actor.

Hayashi Returning To Peking To Settle Shantung Question

Japan Conciliatory In Dispute Over Its Administration In Province, Peking Hears

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, January 19.—Baron Hayashi is expected to leave Tokio for China tomorrow, and he is moreover expected to bring with him instructions for the settlement of the Shantung difficulty. These instructions, it is surmised, will in general be of a very amicable tenor, and so far as possible Chinese susceptibilities will be considered. A few days ago the Waichiaopu sent two commissioners to Shantung to make an exhaustive inquiry into the exact nature of the civil administration established by the Japanese in the Railway zone. One of them has returned already, on account of ill-health, it is said. In the meantime, pending Baron Hayashi's return and the compilation of a full report by the two commissioners, the Shantung delegates in Peking have been persuaded to suspend their activities; but they state that they are determined to give the fullest possible publicity to any action by the Chinese authorities that might allow subversion of Chinese rights in Shantung, and also to any Japanese action that may indicate Japanese determination to maintain in its entirety the present situation, which they hold is, for a much longer time, intolerable.

Austrian Troops In Belgium, Says Paper

Province Of Limburg Filled By Them Since Last Week, Is Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, January 20.—The newspaper Les Nouvelles states that the Belgian Province of Limburg is filled with Austrian troops who arrived last week.

JAPAN TRADE FIGURES

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 21.—During the middle ten days of January the Exports from Japan totalled Y.35,678,000 and the Imports Y.43,311,000.

Pandora's Box Opened In Suit Over Shun Pao; Tls. 300,000--Or Jail?

Italian Assessor Gives Judgment, Japanese Assessor Dissents--And More To Come

What with evading the masked pitfalls of the libel laws, endeavoring to persuade the obstinate majority that there is only one policy and trying to look impressed when the all-knowing subscriber feels it his duty to describe how a newspaper should be run—what with these and a few other things of similar nature, the newspaper owner's life is not a happy one. But these fade to the insignificance of fleabites at times, and verily is it writ:

"If a man yearneth for grief in large bundles, let him go and buy him a newspaper, and then will things befall him of a magnitude and unexpectedness such as no man may predict."

And if any man doubts it he may read of the case of Sze Kia-shu and Chen Chin-han, who purchased the Shun Pao, an interesting Shanghai daily, and to whom subsequently happened a number of unforeseen things, not the least of which was a judgment handed down in the Mixed Court Monday. And it is rumored that of this case there will be more heard anon. And that by reason of it there is agitation and tumult in a local Consulate. And the story of the case is this:

Dates Back Six Years

On the 23rd of September, 1912, Shih Tse-bai, the then owner, sold the Shun Pao to the two gentlemen mentioned above, the purchase price being given as Tls. 120,000. The contract provided that the sum of Tls. 85,000 was to be paid in cash and installments, and that the balance was to be secured by three promissory notes. There was a clause in the contract providing that out of the purchase price the two purchasers should retain the sum of Tls. 15,000 to pay certain indebtednesses of the company, this amount being represented as a fairly accurate estimate of the debts outstanding. There was also a clause to the effect that if any of the three notes was not paid the former owner should have the right to demand the paper back upon payment to the purchasers of one-half the amount which he had already received.

Dispute arose over one of the promissory notes, on which the seller claimed there was a balance of Tls. 9,900 due, and the case came into court.

Mr. G. D. Musso appeared to press the prosecution.

The case was set before the Italian Assessor. Mr. W. S. Fleming and Mr. Sterling Fessenden represented Chen and Sze. Mr. Hays appeared to assist Mr. Musso. Then Japanese interest was claimed in the paper after its purchase. The Japanese interest was denied and the Italian Assessor remained sitting. The Japanese Assessor, however, was evidently conceded some sort of an interest subsequently as he sat on the bench with the Italian Assessor—save on one day when he notified the court that he was unable to appear and the case proceeded without him. As he obviously had nothing to say about the judgment, this would not seem to matter anyway.

Quantities of evidence were piled up by both sides, the seller demanding the return of the paper on payment of one-half of what had already been paid him, while the buyers claimed that not only had they paid everything but that they had been stuck for Tls. 50,000 more

(Continued on Page 2)

WILL URGE DR. STANLEY TO COME TO NANKING

Li Shun Telegraphs Commissioner Sah To Extend Formal Invitation

Mr. F. M. Sah, the Shanghai Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, was yesterday instructed in a telegram from Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu to extend a formal invitation to Dr. Arthur Stanley, municipal health officer of Shanghai, to go up to Nanking to direct the work of plague prevention for this province.

CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE

Peking, January 22.—Fengchen reports six plague deaths, five being soldiers from Suiyuan, including a captain; also a traveler from Kweihwachen. There is also one new infection. The plague commission has decided shortly to resume strictly limited traffic on the Peking-Kalgan Railway. The deaths reported on the 21st are: Saraisi and Kweihwachen, thirty; Yaoyu, seventeen; Tsoyun, five; Tatung, five; Fengchen, eighteen; Hwaiyen, one; Shanyin, fourteen; Taihsien, two; Yinhsien, three.

Today Taiyuanfu reports twenty cases northwards.

The plague is undoubtely moving southwards and the whole province is apprehensive.

Doctor Chen at Tatungfu telegraphs that General Chiang Chao-chung, chairman of the Plague Prevention Commission, has arrived and had a consultation with local officials. Dr. Chen says he can undertake all necessary anti-plague measures successfully if supported by the local civil and military authorities. Doctor Ho at Fengchen reports nine deaths and four infections among soldiers returned from Suiyuan. Today's commission meeting here decided that Chuan Shao-tsing, President of the Tientsin army medical college, should proceed to Suiyuan, replacing Dr. Wu Lien-teh.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, January 22.—A telegram from Fengchen reports that nine of the soldiers who recently arrived from Suiyuan are now dead and four others are infected. The doctors, though dealing more successfully with the civilians, are still meeting with very great opposition in carrying out preventive measures when the cases happen to be soldiers. It is hoped that General Chiang Chao-chung, the Plague Commissioner, will be able to remedy this state of affairs.

The Military Governor of Shansi reports from Taiyuanfu that all the gates of the city have been closed except the Northwest and Southwest, where strict examination of travelers is being enforced. The magistrates at Linhsien, Hsuehyi and other places have been ordered to establish quarantine stations in case travelers, finding the direct roads guarded, attempt to take a roundabout route.

Puss Gets Reprieve In The Chinese City

Police Chief Champions Feline Tribe And Jolts Family Fur Trade

"Wur-r-r-ow-ow," said the black cat.

"You don't say so!" said the gray ditto.

"'S a fact," reaffirmed the black cat.

"Hooray, come in and have something on the house," says the gray cat.

—Cat Confab anywhere in the Chinese City.

• • •

The dog is always having his day, but today is the day of the cat.

Down in the Chinese City the cat has been battling along for existence under plenty of handicaps. Its heaviest handicap was its hide. That's why so many of him goes about looking like a badly punished doormat. He does it on purpose. The mangier the hide the longer the terms of puss' mundane sojourn. Whole families of cats were heretofore carefully reared by most of the families of the Chinese City, with the idea that their hides would one day decorate the outside wall of the family residence and later, when properly cured, would be sold at profit. They bring all the way from 20 cents to $1—the hides, not the cats. But what use is a cat without its hide? And then there are the wild rumors that fat, carefully-nurtured cats have a way of disappearing in the direction of the butcher's shop.

Is it any wonder that the cats of the Chinese City have heretofore had a terror of becoming sleek and well fed? It is not. A cat in the Chinese City would rather go out and roll through a bundle of barbed wire and go around with ashes in its fur than look healthy, and apparently most of them do.

But now it's all changed.

The Chief of Police of the Chinese City has issued a sweeping order that the open season on cats is all off. Anybody caught killing a cat will be the target of legal consequences. The raising of large families of cats is strongly advocated and they may flourish in security about the household, scratching the baby and otherwise living in a heaven of catlike contentment.

The reason being that the killing of cats has resulted in a terrific increase in the rat and mouse population.

This is the day of the cat.

And we may now see, in the Native City, fine, wholesome, glossy, fat, sleek looking cats.

And then again, we may not.

French Woman Receives Cross Of War For Heroism

Mme. Fiant, a French nurse, who has been presented with the Croix de Guerre, for heroism which she displayed in rescuing women and children during the aerial bombardment of a maternity hospital at Dunkirk. The photograph was made of Mme. Fiant after the raiders had been driven off. Note the wreckage.

WOMEN MUST TAKE PART IN MAKING NEW WORLD

Changing Social Conditions Impose Burden On Sex, Says Mr. John K. Sague

"The United States may never lead the world in other things but she will one day be the great moral leader of the world."

Some of the things which must change before that leadership is attained and the part women will play in the evolution were told to a large audience of members of the American Woman's Club at the Carlton yesterday afternoon by Mr. John K. Sague, American delegate to the International Tariff Revision Conference, speaking on the subject, "Woman's New Responsibilities, from the Standpoint of a Man."

School systems, laws and politics in general, Mr. Sague said, must be put on a different basis to meet changing social conditions and in all of these woman must play an important part.

"It was absolutely natural that equal suffrage should come," he declared, "not only to the United States, but to other great states. It came because we have got to have the active co-operation of our every citizen. No government can measure up to its right standard until all are interested in what affects their welfare."

Many women, Mr. Sague said, objected to going into politics because politics is rotten.

"It is rotten," he agreed. "But it should not be. It should measure up to religion. We have put many bad men in to office. Because we have elected them not for ability but for 4th of July oratory; we vote for a man because he is a good fellow and asks us to."

Women, the speaker predicted, would change this.

The first part of the program was a fine rendering of Hans Sitt's Trio, Op. 63 No. 2, for 'cello, violin and piano, by Dr. Billinghurst, Mr. J. J. Evans and Mrs. Darrell Drake. Mrs. Beebe presided over the program.

A short business meeting preceded, presided over by Mrs. Lacy, who introduced Mrs. Sague to the Club. The members were asked to consider the naming of a delegate to the Biennial Convention of Federated Woman's Clubs in America this year. Several of the members are now in the States.

Mrs. Webb has requested members not to turn over any more money at present for the Stevens library fund, but to signify to her the amounts they mean to contribute.

The following new members have been received into the Club: Mesdames J. M. Espey, Frank Rawlinson, E. Merrins, G. C. Friedgen, Robert Clark and F. W. Doeaker and Miss Elizabeth M. Strow.

WARREN IN DISTRESS 200 MILES OUT AT SEA

American Transport With Broken Shaft Calls For Aid; Three Ships Standing By

Crippled by a broken propeller shaft, the American transport Warren, two hundred miles out at sea between here and Manila, was reported in distress yesterday. Three ships were standing by to render assistance, according to late wireless messages received here.

Whether the extent of damage is greater than simply the broken shaft and what seaway the ship was making is not known, but it is believed that the boats answering her call for assistance would not have much difficulty in lending her all necessary aid.

The Warren first reported its helpless condition late Monday by wireless, giving its location. Further word was received yesterday when the Asiatic Petroleum Company's motor ship Juno wirelessed that it was standing by to render assistance to the transport. No details of the accident or its extent were given.

The other two ships in attendance are reported to be two sea-going tugs.

It is problematical whether the Warren will be taken to Manila or to some port up this way.

Breslau And Goeben Tried To Make Escape

Sought To Join Austrian Fleet When Smashed By British Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—The monitor Raglan mentioned in the Dardanelles communique was commanded by Viscount Broome, a nephew of the late Lord Kitchener and heir to the title.

Both monitors appear to be of the small-gun type. Naval experts express the opinion that the Goeben and Breslau were probably attempting to break out to go and join the Austrian forces in the Adriatic, reversing the order of their dash from Messina to the Dardanelles in 1914.

The Weather

Fine and cold weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 49.5 and the minimum 28, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 43.3 and 21.7.

AUSTRIA TORN BY WORKERS' RISINGS, DEMANDING PEACE

General Strike Called In Buda-Pest And All Business Stopped

TIE-UP IN VIENNA

Disturbances Spreading Like Wild-fire Throughout The Empire

ATTACK GERMANS

Refuse To Go On Fighting For Prussian Militarists, Says Press

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, January 20.—The latest reports show that strikes in Austria and Hungary are spreading like wild-fire. A general strike began in Buda-Pest on Friday morning, when the entire railway, tram and underground services stopped. Thirty-one meetings were held in the afternoon in different parts of the city. There is a shortage of food, the shops are closed and the public is not allowed in the streets after 6 p.m.

The number of strikers in Vienna is estimated at 100,000. Up to the present there have been no disturbances.

The Vienna Socialist newspaper Arbeiter-Zeitung, in a manifesto, warns the Government that the working classes can only be pacified if they feel assured that the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk were not frustrated through demands for territory. The representatives of the laboring classes also insist on being consulted in the negotiations.

Paper Talks Bluntly

With an unwonted outspokenness, which perhaps accounts for the vitriolic comments in the German newspapers concerning the situation in Austria, the Arbeiter-Zeitung says:

"After forty months of war and privations, hopes of peace appeared, when from Brest-Litovsk came General Hoffmann's sabre-rattling speech. The masses fear that peace depends upon the militarists of Berlin and normal conditions can only be resumed when the Government shows that it has heard the voice of Labor and speedily concludes peace."

The fact that the Austrian censor allowed this to be published seems to indicate that the Austrian Government is not altogether displeased with the Labor rising.

Peace Demanded In Vienna

Amsterdam, January 20.—The Vorwaerts states that five mass-meetings in Vienna have unanimously passed resolutions saying Labor demands, with passionate resoluteness, a general peace and protesting against the systematic misinterpretation by the entire bourgeois press of the recent speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson.

The Vorwaerts adds that the debates in the Lower House indicate that the foregoing resolution is supported not only by Labor but also by the mass of the bourgeoisie in Austria.

An article in the Vienna newspaper Fremdenblatt commenting on the sympathy in Austria for Baron von Kuhlmann and the antagonism to Baron von Buelow has occasioned acrid comment in a section of the German press owing to the semi-official character of the Fremdenblatt, whose article is declared to be an arrogant and impertinent interference. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says "Hands off, no matter to whom the hands belong."

Demonstrations In Vienna

The Lokal Anzeiger reports growing strikes in Austria with big demonstrations in Vienna, the crowds blocking the traffic.

The Arbeiter Zeitung appeals to food-workers and railwaymen not to strike because that will only add to the distress.

Amsterdam, January 21.—In the Reichstag yesterday the Socialist Deputy Ebert complained that the censorship permitted the carrying on of a propaganda in favor of annexations while suppressing arguments against annexations. He said that the Pan-Germans were carrying on an unparalleled campaign against the Reichstag while all the military commands have suppressed calm statements of the views of the majority of the Reichstag.

The Conservative Deputy Graefe demanded that the military censorship should be restricted to military matters.

LIU TSENG-HOU ACCEPTS SZECHUEN GOVERNORSHIP

Yunnanese Kill, Burn And Pillage After Recapturing Chungking And Luchow

China Press Correspondence

Chengtu, January 2.—Yesterday General Liu Tseng-hou formally accepted the Military Governorship of Szechuen. After the disgraceful debacle at Chungking when the troops under General Chou Tao-kang let the Kueichow soldiers seize the city it became obvious to Peking that a change of Governors was a necessity and the deserving Liu was given the honor.

With Chungking gone, Luchow soon fell again to the Yunnanese. Bad tactics here lost this valuable district to the South. The Commander kept his men north of the Yangtsze and relied on a band of enlisted robbers to keep away the Yunnan forces. These scalawags ran as soon as attacked and the reinforced Southerners soon got back the city. Since returning they have plundered every shop, every merchant and every man with money. They say the business men are ruined. Very many have been also murdered in cold blood. If the Szechuenese were savage in driving out their enemies lately, their enemies have paid back the unoffending civilians with interest.

The Yunnanese have advanced as far as Fuhsuen and would like to get the Salt Wells again. It is said, however, that Liu Tseng-hou is preparing to strike back hard and so hard that he will either drown all the Yunnanese in the Yangtsze or chase them across it.

Meanwhile Chou Tao-kang is at Tzechou with a small following. Report has it that Chou is not such a bad fellow but needs a nerve tonic.

General Chang Yu-lan of the Kien-Chang valley who recently deserted to the Yunnan side has not made much of a show. Loyal troops went South from Tachow, beat his supporters and took him prisoner. It is guessed he is now on his way here to be fed on gruel.

Thus the West and South-west are safe. Brigadier General Kuan is at Hsuenching north of Chungking guarding the north of the province. His Shensi men will give a good account of themselves should the Kueichowites try to push past them. But they are not likely to do this. All they want is hard cash and they will get this at Chungking.

At Chengtu things remain as before save that much building continues to be done. Lumber is nearly double in price to the ordinary rates. All who can afford to rebuild their burned houses are doing so.

The Canadians are holding their Annual Conference at present. They have with them their General Secretary from Toronto. Dr. James Endicott used to be a missionary himself, but the home board recognising his great capabilities as an organiser and public speaker withdrew him to hold the ropes in Canada. This Winter he is paying a flying visit to West China, Korea and Japan. He preached at Christmas time an excellent sermon on good will to men. He showed that every advance in life and all progress in knowledge and science came through this; and that the reverse was the cause of all earth's ills. Doubt, suspicion and hatred were the chief foes of men. Would that China at this time could learn this lesson! The North and South then might come to an understanding. But no! War continues and people suffer until—?

The answer is in the Sacred Book, the Bible, and it may be had any day from the Bible Societies.

SOUTHERN FEDERATION LAUNCHED FORMALLY

Ceremony Inaugurating Alliance Of Independent Provinces Held In Canton

Reuter's Pacific Service

Canton, January 21.—The Confederation of the Constitutionalist Provinces was formally inaugurated on the 20th, the ceremony taking place at the Military Governor's yamen.

The militant Tuchuns are being approached by General Hsu Shu-chen, the Tuan protege, to resume the military conference at Mukden in order to carry out plans to displace President Feng Kuo-chang, according to the Chinese press.

In view of the failure of Tuchun Chang Hui-chi to pour troops into Hupeh on account of internal trouble near Tsinanfu, Shantung, the militant Tuchuns now hinge their hope on General Chang Ching-yao of Honan alone. Chang has consented to send today his entire seventh division to Hupeh in a final drive to crush the revolutionists.

Two hundred thousand dollars was remitted Monday to General Lung Chi-kwang by the Ministry of Finance for his military expenses.

A portion of the National Council favors the empowering of the body with the function of the legal legislature and does not intend to adjourn it after the enactment of laws governing the election of Parliamentarians and the organisation of the two houses.

The first delivery of Japanese arms to China, according to the stipulations of the new arms agreement, consists of 100 machine guns and field guns and 40,000 rifles to be delivered in Tsingtau within the next month.

Time limits were placed on the delivery of arms and munitions ordered for the various warring provinces in a telegram sent by the joint office of the General Staff and the Ministry of War to the Hanyang and Kiangnan Arsenals. Szechuen and Hunan are classified as extraordinary important war zones. Hupeh and Fukien are important war zones. Orders for these provinces must be executed within three days from date of instruction. Kwangtung and Kiangsi are extraordinary important defence areas and their orders should be executed with 10 days. All other provinces are declared to be ordinary defence areas and their requisites must not be complied with until sanctioned by the Central Government.

In reply to General Wang Chi-hsian, the government emissary in the South, who recently requested the appointment of General Lu Yung-ting as the Peace Commissioner for Hunan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi, President Feng telegraphed that the office will be created for General Lu if he can cancel the independence of the two Kwang provinces and withdraw the Kwangsi troops from Hunan.

A Hankow telegram reports that General Wu Kwang-hsin has successfully repulsed General Shih Hsin-chuan in Hupeh and is now threatening Kingchow. Shih is being reinforced by General Li Tien-chai of Sianyangfu, who is personally directing the movements at the front. The skirmish at Tungchen, Hupeh, is assuming a larger scope, according to a report of the Red Cross ambulance corps there, which urgently requested more assistance from Hankow. Many refugees are pouring into Hankow.

Shun Pao Suit Starts Things

(Continued from Page 1)

than they expected to be on account of the underestimation of the property's indebtedness.

Argument in the case was concluded Monday and after all the final oratorical fireworks the attorneys for the defense began packing up their documents preparatory to retiring to await the judgment.

Judgment All Ready

But there was to be no waiting on the judgment. The court was ready to give one off the bat. And in large denomination. The court had no hesitancy at all about it, that is, most of the court, for the Japanese Assessor was a dissenting party. The Italian Assessor read the judgment, which was to the following effect:

That the defendants must restore the paper to the plaintiff on payment of one-half the amount the defendants had paid him, in default of which the defendants must pay damages in the amount of Tls. 300,000.

And as if that weren't grief enough, the defendants were ordered to find immediate security in the sum of Tls. 300,000, or be locked up without delay!

And one riddle that is being asked is whether the Shun Pao is now or ever was worth Tls. 300,000.

And another is, what about the dissenting voice of the Japanese Assessor? What, in other words, is or was, the Japanese interest?

Meanwhile, how would you like to be placed in the position of having to raise Tls. 300,000 in lieu of going to jail?

Luckily for Chen and Sze they were able to produce the Tls. 300,000 security.

But what is back of it all?

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Jan. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 30
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza .....Feb. 1
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Jan. 25
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Jan. 29

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road

$1 opens a Savings Account.

$50 opens a Checking Account.

Cut out your extravagance and save some money today for the time when you will need it a good deal worse than you do now.

News Brevities

Mr. J. O. W. Graveley, Jr., representing Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co., is now stopping at the Astor House. Mr. Graveley, Jr., is the son of J. O. W. Graveley, a well-known tobacco leaf buyer residing in the United States, employed in the interest of the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co., China.

* * *

Tientsin papers announce the death of Mr. J. Roche at the Victoria Hospital, Tientsin, last Saturday. Mr. Roche was about in the streets on the morning of his death.

* * *

M. Fovrell, first secretary of the Swedish Legation in Tokio, left Yokohama for Peking Thursday on an official mission.

* * *

Mr. Edward W. Ames, vice-president of the American Steel Export Company, who is now in Yokohama, will soon come to China.

* * *

Mrs. Julean Arnold and children, of Peking, arrived Monday from the capital to join Mr. Arnold, American Commercial Attache and delegate to the International Tariff Convention, and are now staying at the Burlington Hotel.

* * *

The closing exercises of the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, Baikal Road, Yangtszepoo, will be held February 1 at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

BRITISH WAR BOND SALES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—War bonds to the amount of £31,000,000 were sold by the Bank of England last week, while nearly £1,000,000 was sold by the Post Office during the week ending January 12.

You will not suggest to yourself—

"This will not be a smoking-day"

when a user of

SUNSET

LIMITED

CIGARETTES

FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO

Long Experience — Personal Care — Skill, embodied in every detail of the manufacture

PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT, FLAVOR-RETAINING TINS OF FIFTY

Ask and see that you get them!

"A Better Cigarette a Little Lower-Priced"

Tobacco Products Corporation,
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China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 NANKING ROAD

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TO LET on Nanking Road,
Building suitable for offices or store.

HOMES FOR SALE

Newly constructed residences in both settlements, all modern conveniences, flush closets, garage, tennis lawns, etc.

HOUSES FOR RENT

In both settlements, detached houses, all modern improvements.

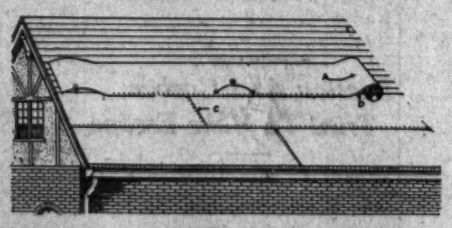
China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 NANKING ROAD

ROOFS

Do not wear out; they dry out.

Certified



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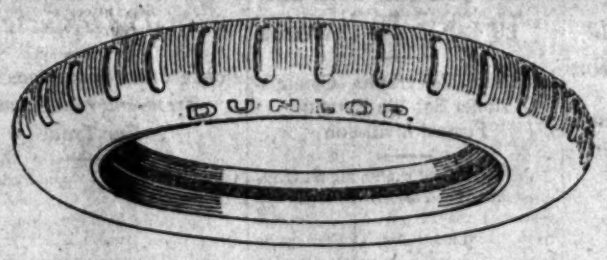

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Captive German Officer Describes Mutinies And Executions on West Front

Personal Narrative, After Surrender To Byng's Forces, Reveals How Battalion, Foodless And Crazed By 4-Days' Shell Fire, Slew Officers And Were Killed When Own Guns Were Turned On Them

By Lieut. Henri Budich

(A Socialist Bavarian officer, who was captured during General Byng's recent battle)

My regiment had four days of incessant shelling and for nearly two days we were without food or water, the British gun-fire cut us off from communication with our depots. The British fire never gave us a chance. We lost over 380 dead, and out of 600 others 402 were wounded. From the first night sleep was impossible.

We stood it as long as we could, and then we told our officers that the slaughter must cease. We asked for relief, and said if we didn't get it we would take the first opportunity of surrendering.

Our officers took no notice, but we knew a report on the subject had been made to headquarters, and on the next day two non-commissioned officers who had taken the message to the commander were placed under arrest for breach of discipline.

During the lull in the fierce British bombardment our men met and discussed the matter. They decided to send word to the officers that the two imprisoned men must be released at once, and I was sent with the message. I was received by the commander, who told me I was to wait until he had time to consider the matter.

By that time telephonic communication with headquarters was reopened and in my presence our commander spoke to the staff. He afterward had me arrested, and I was placed in a dug-out along with the other two prisoners for removal to Roulers, where it was proposed to try us by court-martial. Fortunately for us our comrades got uneasy at the delay, and they came in a body to see the commander, who was told he must hand over the three of us or take the consequences.

Men Seize Commander

He was unwilling to do so, and started to abuse the men. He was seized and thrown into the dug-out from which we were taken. After releasing us the men went to hunt up the rest of the officers, but in the meantime one of them had got into touch with headquarters, and we intercepted a message to say that troops were on their way to deal with the mutiny.

We had gone too far to turn back, so we imprisoned the whole of our officers, and remained in shelter until the British attack would give us a chance of getting away. Then the guns from our rear were turned on us.

The British troops could not know what was going on, and they attacked us as though we were still enemies.

We put up a white flag as the British approached and shouted out that we were sick of the war. Seeing that our gunfire was still dropping around the British soldiers thought it was only another flag trick, and were unwilling to treat us as having surrendered. However, they were soon convinced on that point, and we were all glad to be taken. There were then only some two hundred of the battalion unhit.

On the same part of the front another Bavarian battalion refused to remain in the fighting line any longer, and when the officers threatened to shoot them the men broke into open mutiny and killed the whole of their officers. For sixteen hours after that they remained in the trenches, but then they managed to get into communication with the British and they surrendered.

On another occasion a Saxon battalion which mutinied was punished by being sent into a particularly dangerous part of the line, where they had to remain under fire for four days.

Our own guns were turned on them all the time, and if they had attempted to leave their trenches they would have been shot down.

It was only after the men had each signed a written expression of regret for their conduct and expressed their determination to fight better in future that they were forgiven by the command. They were then removed to the eastern front to form part of an army being collected for a dangerous enterprise against Russia.

The 249th, which is also a Bavarian regiment, though bearing a Saxon name, broke into mutiny after suffering heavy casualties in the front line, and in spite of all its officers could do the regiment decided to go over to the British lines. Word was taken in time to German headquarters, and machine gun parties were sent out to co-operate with the artillery in shooting down the mutineers.

Only about half the battalion escaped. Of these some made their way to the British lines and were treated well, but others were forced back to our lines, where the men reported as ringleaders were shot and the rest sent to Mons to be tried as traitors.

The men of this battalion were forced to provide the firing party, which shot their comrades accused of being ringleaders. When they were lined up for this task they were placed in front of a firing party from a Prussian regiment and told that if they did not fire at the word of command they would be shot down along with their comrades.

The condemned men begged their own firing party to obey orders, saying they did not wish more lives sacrificed, but if they had to die they preferred to be shot down by their own comrades rather than by Prussian butchers.

People outside Germany do not know the whole truth about the naval mutiny. It was far greater than has been admitted.

When news of it leaked out the letters for the men in the army were censored, and no details were allowed to reach us. We first heard of it by the arrival on our part of the front of a party of seamen who had been turned into soldiers as punishment for their share in the mutiny.

They told us there had been a reign of terror at Wilhelmshaven when the trouble broke out. The heads of the navy came to investigate the matter personally, and for two days firing parties were kept busy shooting men condemned by naval courts.

Nearly every ship in the navy had some of its own crew shot, and when the shootings were over the whole of the men were reviewed by the Kaiser and Prince Henry, by whom they were told that it was a serious thing to mutiny in time of war, and that if there was any more trouble all connected with it would be shot.

The men were then asked, one by one by the officers whether they belonged to Socialist societies, and all who admitted such membership were told they must sever their connection with these societies or be punished for it. Some of the men refused to give up their right to be Socialists and they were tried next day.

Most of them were found guilty of some crime against discipline and for punishment were drafted into the army for service on the western front. There was a battalion of them with us.

They were put in the first line trenches and had to bear the weight of the first British bombardment which marked the new offensive.

SCOTT WANTS LARGER STAFF TO LEAD ARMY

Lack Of Officers In Bureaus Caused Many Delays In Preparedness

Washington, December 15.—Reorganization of the War Department on a sound general staff basis and adoption of universal military service as a national policy are recommended in the last annual report of Major General Hugh L. Scott, as Chief of Staff. The document made public tonight is devoted almost wholly to a discussion of the staff question. General Scott explained his long absence in Russia and his "impending departure for France" gave him little time to prepare an adequate account of the Army's preparations for the war.

More Officers Needed

After referring to what has been accomplished in preparation, General Scott deplores the paucity of general staff officers "for work of such unparalleled importance." He ascribes this shortage to the act of Congress in 1916, which limited the total number of such officers to fifty-five, only half of whom could be held on duty in Washington at any one time. The staff did not reach a strength of forty-seven officers until Congress increased that body in May, 1917, the report says, and adds that had this number of officers been available in February and the months following "preparations for our entance into the war would have been improved and hastened."

General Scott asks that Congress examine the question of staff control of the army in a spirit "freed from every thought of personal interest or prejudice," and recommends the Chief of Staff be made the Secretary's one and only organ for command of the army in all that pertains to "discipline, recruiting, instruction, intelligence, training, arming, equipping, mobilisation, transportation, education, moving of troops, the appointment, promotion, detail and selection of officers," with authority to secure co-operation of the entire military establishment.

Cavalry Chiefs Proposed

Creation of chiefs of cavalry, infantry and field artillery under the chief of staff and staff sections to deal with recruiting, movement of troops and promotion and detailing officers also is recommended.

The annual reports of the adjutant-general and inspector-general also were made public tonight; but they add little information as to the present situation or the condition of the army, as they deal mainly with the period to last June 30.

British, French And U.S. Aviators In Joint Attack on The Enemy

Washington, January 6.—A despatch from American headquarters in France states that American army aviators joined on Saturday with British and French machines in bombing enemy positions. The raid made by the allied planes was practically a reprisal for the killing of two American wood-choppers by bombs from a German aeroplane that flew over the American lines a week ago.

ALL EUROPE SHORT OF FOOD, SAYS RHONDDA

Washington, January 7.—A cablegram received from Lord Rhondda, the British food dictator, throws a most alarming light on the food situation in the Allied countries.

Lord Rhondda wires that there exists a great shortage of food staples in France and England. The French wheat crop, he cables, has been requisitioned by the government and the daily bread ration per capita has been reduced to seven ounces.

Compulsory rationing will be put into effect immediately in England, says the British food dictator, as a necessary measure to feed the population.

As to Italy, Lord Rhondda wires that conditions there are even worse than in France, England, and Austria. In Germany, he concludes, food conditions are known to be worse than in any of the belligerent countries.

CLASS ONE ONLY WILL BE CALLED

Washington, January 4.—General Crowder announces that it is not the intention of the government to call to the army under the draft any except those included in Class 1. of the new questionaire. The government expects that this class alone will provide a million men physically fit in every respect for active military service.

ARGENTINE VS. BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro, January 10.—There is a growing hostility between Brazil and Argentina which has been recently intensified as a result of the divergent war views of the two nations.

SNOW-SLIDE IN JAPAN KILLS 44; BURIES 159

Kobe, January 13.—According to a revised report received regarding the disastrous snow-slide at Mitsumata-mura, Niigata prefecture, by which a whole village containing over 30 dwellings was buried under snow, up to 8 o'clock on Friday morning 23 persons had been dug out alive and 44 dead.

It is believed that altogether 159 people were buried under the snow and over 2,000 men are now engaged in the work of disinterment.

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TO CALL KAISER 'HUN' A LIBEL UPON ATTILA

Jusserand Tells Diners 'Scourges Of God' Had Virtues German Hordes Lack

BOCHE KULTUR BRED IN FEAR

Pennsylvanians, Honoring France, Hear Lodge, Beck And Roosevelt

New York, December 9.—Fourteen hundred men and women, members and guests of the Pennsylvania Society, at the annual dinner at the Waldorf last night, paid tribute to France. No demonstration in this city since the United States entered the war surpassed that which took place when James M. Beck, President of the society, referring to the unity of the Allies said:

"That sacred union, so finely characterised by our President as a 'partnership of the democratic nations,' will endure, and all the powers of Prussianism and hell will not prevail against it."

The audience rose to cheer again when Mr. Beck declared it was the debt America owed to France to fight with her until allied armies marched to the strains of "The Marseillaise" down Unter den Linden.

With Ambassador Jusserand, the guest of honor, the applause was shared by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt when he declared that it was America's job to fight not only Germany but every one allied with Germany.

Others who spoke were Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and former Ambassador James W. Gerard. The room was decorated with white carnations and ivy, white and green, the colors of the society. A service flag was unfurled, showing that 217 members of the society were in the service. The Pennsylvania Women's Society held its annual dinner in another part of the hotel and the members occupied the galleries during the speeches.

The French Ambassador, replying to the expressions of love and affection for his country, told his hearers that the heart of France and the heart of America beat as one. He was cheered when, in conclusion, he said:

"You are a nation that remembers. So are we. The date 1778 is still, as events show, engraved in your hearts. I can assure you all, American friends, that so long as we live, so long as there is a France, all the inhabitants of her soil will keep engraved in their hearts the date 1917, when America decided to come in and help win the day for liberty."

As to the Germans the Ambassador said: "We thought we knew the kind of enemy we would have to fight; we had met him before on the battlefield, we had visited his country, and much too often, welcomed him into our homes. We had, in truth, no idea of what he was. They take pride in the false assumption that they are the modern Huns. The Huns would not be flattered, for they knew something else than force and perfidy, and were sometimes accessible to sentiment. No! To meet their equals we must go back to primeval times, when crude mankind worshipped force and nothing else; worshipped tempests, fire and earthquakes; found in the violence of elemental forces something divine. The basis of such a cult has nothing very exalted; it is fear. That is the basis of the homage they render today to what has been justly called their own private Hohenzollern god.

German Formula The Same

"The life-formula of primeval men was a brief one of three words: 'Might is right.' They knew no better; they had it in common with the mastodon and the dinosaur.

"Is it believable that after the lapse of so many decades of centuries the same formula can have been propagated as an axiom, an ideal of life, as another name for the thing which our enemies call Kultur? Certainly not; yet it is so."

At the conclusion of the address of the French Ambassador, Mr. Beck presented to him on behalf of the Pennsylvania Society a gold medal as a tribute to his work as a statesman.

James M. Beck, President of the Pennsylvania Society and toastmaster, in his opening address said to the guest of honor and his staff:

"You need no other passport to our hospitality than that you come from France. We greet you tonight as fellow citizens."

The Glory Of France

Paying tribute to France, Mr. Beck said:

"I shall not attempt to praise her, for the person that we love we do not attempt to praise merely in words. We love France, and her glory is beyond verbal appraisement, and never in all her long and resplendent career as a nation was her prestige more resplendent than at this hour.

"One can measure her triumph by a striking contrast. Tonight every nation in the world respects France, and every nation, with the exception of Germany, loves France, while tonight there is not a nation in the world that loves Germany; and only her vassal allies can be said to even respect her—in the sense that the slave respects the lash of the slave driver.

"In aiding France the feet of America should be swift and its soul jubilant. Let us say to France, 'O sister republic—for we were born of the same mighty travail—we are coming millions strong to your relief, and we will spare neither our lives, nor our treasures until your brave children have avenged the humiliation of 1871 by marching as victor down the Unter den Linden to the inspiring strain of 'The Marseillaise.'"

Senator Lodge paid a personal tribute to M. Jusserand. Then, of the relations of France and America, he said:

"It has been the fate of France to save Europe and civilisation on more than one stricken field. Charles Martel at Tours stayed the oncoming tide of Saracen invasion and determined probably that Europe should be Christian and not Mohammedan. In the very region where this war has raged Aetius defeated the Huns, who never recovered from the blow.

"There again at the Marne France once more defeated the Huns, the modern Huns, the admirers of Attila. To defeat the German plan of world conquest at the Marne was the first step. The second step is to put the Central Powers in a position where it shall be impossible for them ever to renew the horrors which they let loose upon the world in 1914. There must be no truce and no barginning. There is no hope for a final settlement except in physical guarantees won on the field of battle. Therefore we must fight on as France has fought, to a complete victory, so complete that for many generations to come Germany will be unable again to let loose her horrors and her barbarities upon an unoffending world. I give you Vive La France!"

Wants War On All Our Foes

Colonel Roosevelt arraigned the allies of Germany and called for war upon them all.

"There must be nothing half-hearted in our attitude in this war," he said. "Therefore we must not only be loyal to all our allies, we must also make war on all our foes. It is empty unwisdom to give verbal encouragement to Rumania and Servia unless we go to war with Bulgaria. It is worse than folly to profess sympathy for Armenia unless we make war on Turkey. Austria-Hungary and Turkey are not nations. They are racial tyrannies by certain national castes which in each case represent only a minority of the total population. Neither democracy nor civilisation is safe while these two States exist in their present form."

Mr. Gerard paid a tribute to the French Ambassador, whom he has known for many years. In speaking of M. Jusserand's war work in Washington he said:

"Ambassador Jusserand has acted during the painful years of our neutrality with a tact as exquisitely balanced as the scales which weigh to the thousandth of a milligram. We congratulate him on the honor which his own country will be sure to do him on the great place he has won in America.

American Cavalrymen At Fencing Exercise

This photograph shows mounted fencing at Fort Myer, Va. The men engaged in the sword play are members of Troop C, of the United States cavalry regiment stationed there. The men go through the manual while mounted and their horses have been trained to manuever so as to assist their riders.

Daughter Of German Author Weds Army Officer At Shafter

Honolulu, December 27.—Lieut. Edward A. Bischoff, U. S. A., of Fort Shafter, and Gladys Marie Schurmann were united in marriage on December 26, at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Schurmann at Union and Beretania streets, Honolulu. Rev. A. W. Palmer of Central Union church was the officiating minister.

Dr. Schurmann is the author of the pro-German book published in Honolulu a year and a half ago, entitled "The War Through German Eyes."

URGES AMERICANS TO USE RAILROADS LESS

Washington, January 6.—Secretary McAdoo has just issued an appeal to the American people, requesting that they use the railroads for travel as little as possible. Hundreds of passenger trains east of the Mississippi river have been withdrawn from service in order to facilitate the movement of freight trains, but the administration plan to withdraw all sleepers and force travel by day only is being strongly opposed throughout the country.

PHILIPPINE DIVISION

Washington, January 4.—The House of Representatives yesterday afternoon approved a bill which provides for taking in the Philippine National Guard and the Philippine Scouts for foreign war service, and authorising the President to order the mustering of a full division of 27,000 Filipino troops into the United States army. The senate acts upon the bill today.

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Extract from "The China Press" of January 12th

6

EXPERT GIVES TIPS ON FIRE PREVENTION

Important To Keep Down Fire Losses To Avoid Rate Raise

One of the America's best known men in the insurance field stated a few days ago that premium rates on automobile insurance would have to be advanced if the losses by fire and thieft were not sharply decreased

The average motorist has never given much thought to the ways and means of extinguishing a fire on his car should one occur, and as these fires are occurring with frequency the following suggestions from the State Fire Marshal of Ohio may prove extremely valuable in an emergency:

1.—The most important thing to remember in case of a fire of this kind is to keep cool. A few seconds lost in panic at the start may result disastrously.

2.—At least one small fire extinguisher should be on every car. It should be placed where it may be readily accessible in an emergency. The small extinguisher is indispensable in handling a gasolene fire, and is also useful in fighting any other kind of blaze about the car.

3.—In the absence of an extinguisher sand or dirt can be used, but it should be remembered that if sand is thrown into the carbureter mechanism incalculable harm is likely to result.

4.—Do not use water in attempting to extinguish a carbureter fire or other gasolene fire. This merely tends to spread the fire.

5.—If the engine backfires use the starter to turn the motor. If this does now draw the flames into the manifold use the extinguisher. This should put out the fire with little difficulty.

6.—If the fire has reached the drip pan extinguish that first and then work up to the carbureter.

7.—If the fire is caused by ignition of gasolene from hot exhaust, short circuit or other condition about the car the extinguisher should also be used with equally good effect.

8.—Do not invite destruction of your car and probable injury to yourself by lighting a match to see how much gas there is in the tank.

If owners would exercise the same supervision over their automobiles that they do over other movable property the theft losses could be cut down materially.

These are matters of importance, for in the long run motorists will pay in higher premiums for all losses, and a reasonable vigilance on the part of all will mean money saved.

Buick Upholstering and P

The Buick body, as it is delivered to the paint department, is a diamond in the rough. It is as strong as a selected ash frame, honest sheet metal and electric welding can make it. But its smooth surface has still to be prepared for the lasting coats of paint and varnish that bring out the [illegible] lines and smooth curves [illegible] interior is entirely void of upholstering and trimming.

When the electric hoist lifts [illegible] off the truck on which it is received, it swings the body in one of the many [illegible] there said blasters presid[illegible] these [illegible] look like [illegible] dismembered [illegible] hoist clothing from the [illegible] of the compressor hose [illegible] the body and direct a stream of air and sand [illegible] paint all exposed parts, at a pressure of about 90 pounds [illegible] inch. In minutes [illegible] the enamel with [illegible] form metal surface like frosted silver. Under the microscope this surface is seen to be evenly dotted with countless small pits, which gives the body a "tooth" to which the primer coat will adhere perfectly.

The body now receives a coat of the [illegible] primer, the prestige of which is [illegible] inside and out, by means of [illegible] air guns, and then goes to the paint department where the priming coat is applied. This operation, through which great importance is attached, consists in applying both the [illegible] and [illegible] of the finish [illegible] The priming coat must [illegible] to the metal to prevent [illegible] and peeling, and must provide a smooth even surface for the numerous other coats that follow. Next the priming coat is [illegible] by skilled workmen and artificially dried at just the right temperature. When this is done the body is placed on the endless conveyor that [illegible] it quickly to the floor above.

On the second floor are the thirty glazers who put on still another preliminary surface, which is thoroughly dried by artificial heat. These coats that now follow are known as filler coats, or [illegible] and they are applied thick enough so as to form a solid, even base for the color coats and after each application of the filler coats the bodies are [illegible] and rubbed. It is skill and patience is the combination required in a [illegible] body rubber, as this work must be done entirely by hand. These workmen wear long [illegible] and boots, their muscular arms bared to the shoulders, rubbing the dripping stones back and forth with untiring energy until all roughness has disappeared. After the application of the prepared rubbing stone, lump pumice stone and water are used to bring the surface to a still finer grain. Pumice stone, by the way, is volcanic rock, quite porous from having been melted and cooled, and when selected with proper care is ideally suited for this kind of work.

The color coats follow the fine rubbing of the filler coats. The paint used in the color coats is opaque and is applied smoothly until the entire body is covered with a perfect uniform field of the desired shade, which provides a suitable background for the applications of color varnish.

The color varnish applies, is transparent, being transparent when applied over coats of opaque color, and gives their unusual depth of color. Several coats are applied, the lowe[illegible]

MUSTARD & COMPANY, 22 Museum Road, Shanghai.

MONITORS PROTECT VENICE FROM SHELLS

Patrol Flooded Piave District, Preventing Austrians From Building Bridges

On the Lower Piave River, Northern Italy, December 15, (Delayed.) (Associated Press.)—Countless square miles of desolate marsh land, intercepted and cut into numberless islands by sluggish lagoons and inundated to the depth of several feet, line after line of stationary batteries of guns of from three to fifteen inches in caliber, and deep, muddy trenches filled with men determined that the enemy shall not advance any further—such are the impressive and apparently well-nigh unassailable defenses of Venice.

The character of the warfare all along the lower Piave line, and particularly the methods employed to defend the "Queen of the Adriatic" from the Austro-German invasion, undoubtedly are unique even in this war of novelties. Nature has placed a barrier in the path of the invader apparently more insurmountable even than the mountains which the enemy has fought his way across, and these natural obstacles have been fortified as probably has no other region in Europe.

Human ingenuity has outdone itself to provide floating fortresses armed with huge guns which, camouflaged and concealed cunningly from spying airplanes, can slip from point to point, never offering a mark for the invaders and yet always able to bombard the enemy as he attempts nightly to build pontoon bridges across the Piave.

Skilled engineers have ferreted out every bit of solid mainland in the vast swampy area north of Venice and have planted batteries, large and small, according to the distance from the Austrian lines. They never relax their vigilance in watching for the enemy. The same engineers have cut away the dikes that formerly controlled the water to irrigate the fertile Italian plans, creating a vast lake.

A Thousand Peasants Homeless

The inundation has made a thousand peasants homeless, but it presents an almost insurmountable barrier to the Austrian artillery from its scores of vantage points and frustrates every attempt of the Austrians to steal across unnoticed. Finally, in addition to the foremost infantry lines in the inundated section, big and little batteries are scattered everywhere, and floating monitors are constantly on patrol. Thus far the enemy has been prevented from bringing his big guns up to a position from which he might bombard Venice.

The trip through the defense system of Venice and along the lower Piave which The Associated Press correspondent, though accredited only to the French armies, was able to make through the courtesy of the Italian naval and military authorities, began at Venice, from which city a speedy naval motor boat ploughed its way at sunrise into the confusing maze of canals that intersect the vast marshland area to the north. The grumbling of the big guns, constantly growing louder, could be heard in Venice, where it sounded like thunder.

Virtually all signs of life were left behind as the boat worked its way into the narrow channels running between islands rank with great weed growths through which a man could hardly force his way. Even the customary animal life of any wilderness seemed to be lacking except for a few ducks seen flying occasionally around some corner.

Suddenly the press boat almost ran into a grayish steel hulk secured to the shore by chains and ropes. The vessel, on which was mounted a huge gun, had taken up its position on this spot the night before. It had successfully thrown shells to the Piave River and many times had defeated the efforts of the Austrians to complete a pontoon bridge to the southern shore. In case enemy airplanes were seen during the day, the monitor was prepared to slip its cables at nightfall and steam away to some other spot where the Austrian shells would be unable to reach it, but from which point it could continue its work of destruction.

The monitor was only the first of a series. Others with lighter guns and lighter draft were lying in reserve, ready at a moment's notice to slip through the winding channels to some point nearer to the enemy and from there direct an unexpected fire on his positions.

The armament of the monitors generally became lighter as the press boat approached more closely to the front lines, and similarly smaller guns began to make their appearance as the tortuous lagoons merged either in the Sile River or in the Sile Canal, far to the north of Venice.

District Under Four Feet Of Water

The artificial waterway runs almost due east and west from Porto Grande to the sea, while the New Piave, several miles to the north, flows eastward to the sea. The area between this waterway, composed of the Sile Canal and the Old Piave, and the course of the New Piave, which normally is fertile and productive is that which has been inundated, and as far as the eye can see the trees, houses and farms are standing in about four feet of water. Some peasants, whose homes abut the canal, still occupy them, using boats to reach the canal bank. Most of them, however, have departed because of the impossibility of obtaining food.

The Austrians have occupied the entire northern bank of the New Piave, and here and there have been able to put little detachments across, which have struggled through the inundated territory and occupied isolated farmhouses. The main body of the troops, however, has been unable to cross because of the activity of the monitors and stationary batteries, and is unable to inflict any serious damage because it is too far away from Venice for the big guns to be effective. The Austrians have reached San Dona di Piave, which is about 16¾ miles as the crow flies northeast of Venice, but the Italians hold Musile, on the south bank of the river opposite San Dona di Piave and have been able to prevent the Austrians from bringing any heavy artillery up to that point, from which Venice possibly might be bombarded.

At Capo Sile the correspondent temporarily left the naval escort for a military escort so as to inspect the infantry positions, which were indescribably muddy and bleak. They bisect the ruined town, the houses of which have been destroyed by the Austrian artillery. The infantrymen were cheerful, and, not disheartened by the uncomfortable conditions, were busy bettering them, despite the unceasing whine of Austrian shells.

Later the press boat again plowed through seemingly endless mazes of canals, meeting with more monitors and new and cunningly located batteries, which, as the afternoon approached, began to get into activity, especially against airplanes that were circling about. The canals and lagoons were resounding with the explosions of shells of all calibers as the correspondents steamed off to the huge shore batteries that gave the final touch to the defenses of Venice. The guns here made even those of the biggest monitors look like playthings.

To make the trip complete the correspondents were treated to a glimpse of the British monitors, which were in operation in unison with those of the Italians. The sunset had turned the waters of Venice into what looked like a sea of blood as the press boat steamed back into what probably is the best protected city threatened by the war.

HOBOKEN FIRE CHECKED

Hoboken, January 5.—The splendid assistance of the New York fire department checked a fire here which threatened the whole of the big waterfront. The fireboats broke through masses of ice to reach the scene of the blaze.

Troops took control of the threatened district and called the aid of the New York fire department.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

THE MAN I GOT TO FIRST SMOKED MY CIGAR— I SHOWED HIM MY STUFF AND HE ORDERS ONE PIECE OF EVERYTHING I HAD— I LAUGHED AT THE JOKES OF THE 2ND MAN AND GOT HIM— THE FIRM WIRES COME HOME WE'RE SOLD OUT
ISN'T THAT WONDERFUL?
HE'S A TRAVELLING MAN AWRIGHT— ALL HE DOES IS TRAVEL
IF COTTONS DROP WILL LINENS CRASH
THE LAST I HEARD UP HIM HE WAS SELLIN' FLANNEL SHIRTS IN ECUADOR
HOW DYE GET THAT WAY?
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A TRAVELLING MAN SPREAD THE SALVE TO A DAME WHO HASN'T HAD A VISITOR IN A MONTH

U-BOATS USING UP PICK OF GERMAN NAVY

Washington, January 4.—Admiral Benson in a report to the navy department declares that the pick of the German navy is manning the German submarines. He says the submarine crews and officers are losing their morale.

American A.A. Meets Thursday, January 31

The annual meeting of the Shanghai American Athletic Association is announced for January 31 in a notice sent out by Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, secretary. The meeting will be held at the Carlton Cafe and begins at 5.15 in the afternoon.

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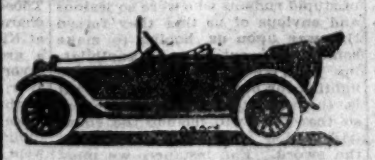

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 23, 1918

Premier And Trade Unionists

By Our British-Contributor

TRADE Unionism in Great Britain, as elsewhere in these stirring times, is supersensitive and requires careful handling. Its leaders are inclined to be skeptical of Governmental attitudes towards its privileges. With men of the type of Lord Curzon, Lord Milner and Sir Edward Carson as the leading members of the War Cabinet this is bound to be so. The unfortunate misunderstanding between this body and Mr. Henderson necessitating the latter's withdrawal from its councils did not help to heal the breach which has always existed between organised Trade Unionism and the Government of the day.

It was expected therefore that the new proposals of Sir Auckland Geddes would receive a critical handling from the Trade Unions' delegates. This is the case, and the Prime Minister himself went down to put the situation before them. The Premier was the right man for the job. There is no other man in Great Britain today better qualified to do this. He himself was reared amidst humble surroundings. His sympathies are all for the working classes and he fully appreciates their desire for a proper share in the government of the Empire's affairs. He has handled the most delicate questions of labor and his tenure of the office at the Board of Trade was characterised by a wise and statesmanlike bearing towards the aspirations of the Labor Party. Thanks to his skilful efforts serious strikes were avoided and much Labor unrest averted.

Yet Mr. Lloyd George has the proper perspective. He realises that the Trade Unions represent but a portion of the Empire's population and that while their views are worthy of consideration they must not be allowed to run counter to the best interests of the rest of the Empire, or of the Allies in general at this time. His speech to their delegates went straight to the heart of the great problem involved. It was a clear statement of the nation's requirements and the absolute necessity for these to be forthcoming. While he spoke with moderation, he nevertheless did not mince matters, and the Leaders of the various Trade Unions will find it hard to invent reasons why resistance should be offered to the Government's proposals.

His speech to them again reiterates the causes for which the Allies are at war, and after this surely the most ardent pacifist must grasp the fact that the Allies can take no other course than that of active and incessant warfare upon the Prussian Military Hierarchy until it is either beaten out flat by the great and growing allied armies, or rolled over by revolution behind its own lines.

Had Russia remained loyal the task before the Allies would be easy, if, indeed, not already accomplished. But with the situation as it is, there can be no talk of peace, until, as Mr. Lloyd George says, Hindenburg and his colleagues intimate their willingness to withdraw from Belgium and to submit to the other well known demands which have been made to secure the future safety of a democratic world.

Already thousands have perished to maintain the liberties of the people, and those who still remain must carry on, and make perfect, the cause for which they have died. The Premier made it very explicit that this is what the British Government intends doing and he is right in thinking that the whole Empire will support it.

His views on the war aims of the Allies coincided exactly with those of President Wilson and the fact that these were accorded such an enthusiastic welcome by the Democracies of the Allied Nations indicates that the latter are not running counter to the wishes of their peoples. In each of the countries there is a discontentad element but it is insignificant when compared with the whole hearted manner in which their populations have entered into the war. Trade Unionism in Great Britain will be wise to accept the proposals of the Government. By so doing they will enhance their reputation and increase their power. To offer opposition at this stage of the great war will be to pander to the principles of Prussianism and to ruin the very cause for which they are supposed to exist.

Booth Tarkington Tells 'Why We Are Fighting'

By Booth Tarkington

Every ordinary man can remember that during his boyhood there was one vital point upon which he always insisted whenever he was threatened with discipline for getting into a fight: "He began it!"

Boys realise that justice rests upon the question: Who was the assailant? And almost every boy has more than once suffered under the sting of an adult injustice which, declining to investigate, punished him for "fighting" when he had been merely defending himself. Of course, self-defense does not consist entirely of warning gestures, for if it did it could not defend. A person attacked must either be beaten or take his choice of running away or of striking back; and if the assailant is the speedier, running away is a mere postponement of being beaten. But spectators of a conflict (especially if they have not noted or comprehended its beginning) almost always take a superior position of disgusted impartiality. "Brutes!" they say. "Fighting! They ought to be ashamed of themselves!"

I remember such a case. A boy friend of mine, and awkward but spirited 10-year-old, was returning alone from an afternoon's skating when a sturdier, shorter boy the same age opposed his progress, and addressed to him the provocative formula, "Who you lookin' at, you dern fool you?" My friend replied placatively that he wasn't looking at anything, whereupon the stranger demanded hotly: "You call me nothin', do you?" and, striking him suddenly upon the mouth, snatched his skates and turned to make away with them.

My friend managed to trip the little thief however, and the latter, rising, struck out fiercely, whereupon a fight of some duration took place. It was interrupted by an elderly pedestrian, shocked and indignant. "You scoundrels!" he said. "Fighting! Stop it!" Then for emphasis he struck my friend a sharp blow across the face with an umbrella, and forced his way between the combatants. "But he's got my skates!" my friend cried. "Shame!" was the response. "If I knew your fathers and mothers I'd see that you were both whipped for fighting. Shame!"

My friend tried desperately to dodge round the peacemaker, hoping to recover his skates from the other boy, but he failed, for the elderly man seized him by the collar. "You would, would you? Trying to get at him again, you little beast! No, you don't! I'll teach you to stop fighting when I tell you to!" Thereupon my friend got the shaking of his life, and, though he tried throughout this martyrdom to convince his shaker that the other boy had his skates, and was now running away with them, he was unsuccessful in removing the impression that all belligerents are wicked. "There!" said the elderly man, releasing him at last; "let me catch you fighting again and I'll give you a worse one! Go on home! Get out of this neighborhood! I don't want to listen to you!"

So, bloody and dizzy, my friend went on his way, and the elderly man proceeded, convinced that he had conducted himself in a manner beneficial to public morals.

'Who Started It?'

Now, as any boy understands that the most important question about any fight is "Who started it?" so any boy also understands that the question next in order and next in importance is "Why did he start it?" Any boy understands that a just peace cannot be made unless it takes these two questions into vital accounts, and that disciplinary measures not founded upon them are arbitrary and unjust and vicious. Any boy understands that a peacemaker or disciplinarian who places both belligerents upon the same plane is not only unjust but, in effect, stupidly partial to the cause of the guilty belligerent—for one belligerent is guilty.

People who do not understand these fundamental matters are not so wise as boys; and every man has but to turn back in memory to his boyhood to know that the important questions in regard to any fight are "Who started it?" and "Why?"

When the war began in August, 1914, all those neutrals who wished to understand the right and wrong of the matter, that their opinions might not be unjust, began to seek every source of information which might help them to learn who started it and why. At first—as the sources of information were not immediately at hand—there seemed room for argument, though on the face of thing it was apparent that Austria first declared a war upon Servia and Germany then declares war upon Russia and France. We saw plainly that Servia had been begging and squirming to avoid war and that Russia had been working for peace. Austria and Germany were the countries that declared war, and, of course, until somebody did actually declare war or actually make war there was a chance of peace.

As soon as the diplomatic documents were published we all saw—any person who could read was able to see—that Austria had been bent upon war with Servia and that Germany had wanted Austria to make such a war, and, under a rather careless pretext of wishing to preserve the peace, had actually prevented peacemaking on the part of other Governments. It was clear, too, that Russia had been bound to protect Servia from Austria, and knew that Austria's attack on Servia meant war between Austria and Russia, which also meant, of course, war between Germany and France, since the latter was Russia's ally.

Nothing could have been more significant than this, that Germany, being herself already prepared—down to the last buckle—for immediate war, declared war on Russia for the alleged reason that Russia was getting prepared for war. We know this sort of talk of old in a thousand trials for cold-blooded murder in our own country. "Self-defense!" shouts the murderer's attorney. "The deceased made a motion toward his hip pocket." Germany stood with a bright new automatic revolver in hand, and Russia made a motion toward the hip pocket—where there was later found a penknife with two blades broken. "Self-defense," Germany claimed loudly through her attorneys. "He made a motion toward his hip pocket; so I had to shoot him."

Says Russia Went to the Hip Pocket

The German chancellor declared in the Reichstag that Russia made this fatal motion toward the hip pocket in spite of England's effort to keep peace. Russia "began it," said the chancellor—and then a few days after all Germany began shouting that England "began it!" This was when England fulfilled her oath to Belgium, and Germany broke her own.

The evidence went more and more against Germany, and there were some vicious sidelights which made the case stronger against her. The German Army was sent into the peaceful little country of Belgium, which it turned into a slaughter-house, with the owners for victims, and the German Government said that the German Army did this because it would help Germany to conquer France. At the same time the Germans in authority told a great number of lies to excuse themselves. They said that they knew they were doing a wrong thing, and that they were breaking the law and violating their oath; and nevertheless they claimed that they were justified because the Belgians were a wicked people and France intended soon to behave (in respect to Belgium) as Germany was behaving. Altogether, the trickiness and cruelty of Germany in the Belgian matter caused our opinions of the German Government (concerning who began it) to become much darker. So far as Belgium went, the Germans were finally and absolutely convicted of lies as odious as they were stupid; convicted of the most abominable, cold blooded plotting; convicted of a selfishness not seen on earth since the Seventeenth Century and of a cruelty not known since the Sixteenth.

Of course, men who were capable of these things in regard to Belgium were of a character distinctly capable of having plotted the great war; and, as they lied about Belgium, they would lie about the rest of it.

Since then evidence has piled up—evidence not circumstantial but so direct that it leaves no doubt. This evidence is colossal and conclusive, and is almost all German. It is no longer possible to debate the question, and the court has decided—the court consisting of the nations of the world. That court found that Germans plotted to dominate the world and decided and attempted to kill the men and women and children of certain other nations, and to continue the killing until these nations submitted to German domination, after which all remaining nations would be compelled to submit.

It seemed incredible that there were such ideas left over in the Twentieth-Century world, but there is no longer any doubt of it. It is the preposterous but undeniable truth that there exists a large and powerful group of Germans—prosperous people and of high attainment in certain specialties—who decided to have great numbers of simple-minded men under their orders go out and kill their fellow men, and continue to kill them in order to increase the power of the plotters. The great majority of the men who did the actual killing would obtain no benefit whatever for themselves, and many of these German soldiers might have brought little enthusiasm to their task if they had understood it, so they were told that they were fighting for the "existence" of the "Fatherland" and that "Russia began it" and "England began it."

'Rather Lie Than Tell the Truth'

Of course, a Government which believes in violating oaths—that is, violating the honor of the nation which it represents or controls—such a Government would lie to its own people. (It made Germany a perjurer, for the German Government stands before the world as Germany and acts as and for Germany—until the German people remove it, and only by removing it can Germans regain for Germany something of lost honor.) This Government deceived its own people first about the immediate causes of the war, then about the historical causes of the war, and then most vehemently about the character and intention of the Allies opposed to Germany.

Is there a doubt anywhere that the German rulers will lie, in any manner whatsoever, if they believe the lie will result to their own advantage? Then take one lie with which they have filled Germany: That the President of the United States and the American Congress, with the American people behind them, declared the United States to be in a state of war with the German Empire because the American munition makers wanted to make more money and J. P. Morgan was afraid of the depreciation of his loans to England!

There are two significant things about this lie. One is the state of mind of the German politician who puts it forth, and the other is the state of mind of the unfortunate German subject who believes it. The politician must necessarily count on an abysmal ignorance as well as a loyal credulity in the subject, and the politician who uses such lies is of a type we know in our own country, in certain lower forms of slum-precinct manipulation. But in Germany this type—better educated, incomparably more powerful, but nevertheless the moral twin of one of our corrupt precinct committeemen of the slums—is in actual high control of the German destiny and has as its obedient machine, not ward heelers from the barrel houses, but the most terrible army known in history. And if the German spirit truly manifests itself through such an agency, it is a spirit so sinister and of such mighty ill omen to us that we must either exercise it by high explosives or be its slaves. For this is the voice that we hear from Germany:

"We Germans," it trumpets, "we are God's chosen people. His special favorites, and God is German Himself. God rules over us in the person of our Kaiser, whom He appointed for that purpose. We are better than all other people of the earth; we are wiser and purer and nobler and more industrious and more learned and stronger and cleverer and kinder and braver and more spiritual and more warlike than all others.

"We are so much greater than they that whatever we do to advance our own interests, at the cost of theirs, is right and praiseworthy. If we kill a great many of them, those who survive will in the end be improved, because they will work for us and learn something by observing us. Any deceit is proper and morally correct if it benefits us; and when we practice a policy of terror upon those who oppose us it is really philanthropy and shows how gentle we are, because the survivors learn through our cruelty that it is useless to oppose us, therefore they will sooner submit their wills to ours. We cannot do wrong, no matter what we do, so long as all that we do is for our own benefit. And since our nature is warlike, war is beautiful and necessary. We study in peace times how to use every man of us in time of war, and that is our great glory. By our bright swords we will take possession of the earth, which ought to belong to us, because we are Germans. We believe in the heaviest possible breeding of babies, that they may grow up and be trained to carry liquid fire and poison against any opposition to us. And, all the same, we are the only real peace lovers in this malign and prejudiced world, which, except for us and the Austrians and the Bulgarians and the Turks, is composed exclusively of stupid ruffians who were so jealous and envious of us that they forced this war upon us, hoping to make some money out of us by annihilating us. We love peace, and are fighting for our mere existence—that is, the right to adjust our frontiers so that they will include the countries which we have conquered by the sword. For instance, we must never again be threatened by an invasion through Belgium. We prepared for this war as no country ever before prepared—not even in 1870, when we made war on France—and we were forced to begin it because we had to begin it before somebody else did."

Actions of Germans Speak Louder Than Words

That is the German voice as we hear it clamoring with the hundred and hundred thousand tongues of books, of pamphlets, of editorials, of sermons, of "diplomatic documents," of Kaiserly and Crown Princely and Governmental and legislative speeches and writings—a voice whose import is a thousand times confirmed, day after day and year after year, throughout this age of slaughter by the actions of the Germans and their Government. Here and there a German cry of protest is heard; there is a sound as of something human wailing for humanity on the vast wind of Germanism. Sometimes for a moment a name is heard out of the fatuous hurricane a name like Haase or Liebknecht or Harden—and there seems to come the murmur as of a troubled multitude who do not ride the wind; but the sounds are uncertain and come to us but weakly. We can only hope "that there is some one there." Woodrow Wilson has called to them in a loud voice, but they have not known how to answer if they would—or could.

The President called, hoping that there might be Germans in Germany with whom the world could make peace. Is there anyone who does not realise that it is the world which is at war with Germany? The United States of America, the French Republic, the Russian Republic, the British Empire, the Chinese Republic, the Japanese Empire, the Portuguese Republic, the Republic of Brazil, of Cuba and of Bolivia; the kingdoms of Italy, of Rumania, of Servia, of Montenegro, of Greece, of Siam; and the Republics of San Marino and of Liberia are at war with Germany. Is it conceivable that even under great provocation, the people of all these nations could have brought themselves to go forth and kill Germans if the German cause had been a good one, or if Germany had been a peaceful country wantonly attacked and not the calculating assailant? And the world cannot make peace with Germany, because the men who led Germany out to kill in the bad cause are still in control of Germany. So long as their power remains what it is, Germany cannot be trusted an inch farther than our pioneer fathers could trust a Comanche.

The plain reason is this, that the rulers of Germany have come to be known, as the Comanches were known as creatures persistently and incurably treacherous.

They were on their oath and their honor to protect the neutrality of Belgium, and they themselves violated that neutrality, while their Chancellor called a solemn oath "a scrap of paper." They have not been content to leave the betrayal of Belgium as a single example; they have made their record, since the war began, an elaborate series of proven treacheries. They violated the law of nations and sank the Lusitania, upon which were American citizens who trusted that law to protect them. The Germans murdered those citizens—men, women, children and babies—and continued to murder other American citizens in the same manner, meanwhile engaging our Government in a correspondence which was afterward said by the German Chancellor to have been a ruse intended to delay action on our part until the German Navy had made such submarine preparations as would enable Germany to defy us.

Kaiser Should Be In Sanitarium

At the head of the German Government, and controlling it, is a man of singular appearance and of a mind as singular. He has beliefs about himself which, were he a citizen of our country, would cause him to be cared for in a sanitarium, and he has theories about human conduct which, were he an American and did he endeavor to put those theories into action, would cause him to be cared for in a penitentiary. Imagine an American—or any modern human being—who seriously believed himself personally selected and appointed by the God of the universe to rule so absolutely over millions of his fellow men that it would be their conscientious duty to shoot down their own parents and their own children at a word of command from him! And imagine what would happen to an American who get a neighbor killed because the neighbor's yard stood between him and the yard of a second neighbor whom he intended to kill! And what sort of plea would be the murderer's if he said in court, "But I heard on good authority—I don't say whose—that the second neighbor thought of coming through the dead man's yard to fight me in mine?"

The German Kaiser has really thought persistently of all non-Teutonic countries in terms of destruction, and when he has spoken his private thoughts, his speech has always been: "Let us find the best way to weaken and injure them." Those real thoughts of his came out characteristically when, on his yacht at Kiel, he said that Europe had made a great mistake in not strongly favoring the South during our Civil War, for thus two weak countries might have been created to take the place of the powerful Union. Something might be hoped for even yet, he went on, if the East and West could be sufficiently stirred up against each other. There is the Kaiser's foreign policy and the order of his mind and of his heart. What he meant was that it would be a good and beneficial thing if the people of our Eastern and Western States could be brought to kill one another in great numbers and thus the Union yet be divided. The Kaiser twice played wantonly and without the slightest provocation on the verge of war with the United States—once on the coast of Venezuela and once in Manila Bay. While Germany was in a state of friendship with England, he proposed to Russia that Russia and Germany attack England; and while Germany was in a state of friendship with the United States he proposed to England that England and Germany seize Mexico and destroy

(Continued on Page 7)

Correspondence

Mr. Kliene On Chinese Family Relationships

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—My notice has been drawn to a letter from T. C. in your Sunday issue; will you kindly allow me to say a few words in reply?

I am really not responsible for the fact that there exists in Chinese literature a work entitled *Yu Hsueh Ch'iung Lin* which, while giving a mass of most interesting information on things Chinese, devotes some thirty pages to the subject of the classification of Chinese Family Relationship, illustrated with diagrams. Apparently T.C. does not know this, or he would not have written as he did. I shall be glad, therefore, to show him the book if he wishes to enlighten himself on this intricate subject, or if he cares to see for himself that I was not talking through my hat in my lecture.

Neither can I help it that throughout the length and breadth of this country some four hundred millions of people persist with one accord, and in consonance with a habit some thousands of years old, to maintain that the words *Fu Mu* stand for father and mother, *Hsiung Ti* for brothers, and *Tzu Mei* for sisters; and, seeing that I cannot alter the meanings of these words, or make the classification of Chinese relationship agree with T.C.'s ideas, I am sorry to put him in the dilemma of having to admit the correctness of my statements or to deny the accuracy of the thirty pages in the aforesaid Chinese work. I also refer him to the definitions of *Fu*, No. 3,736; *Mu*, No. 8,067; *Hsiung*, No. 4,688; *Ti*, No. 10,950; *Chieh*, No. 1,435; *Tzu*, No. 13,359, and *Mei*, No. 7,730, given in Giles' Dictionary (Second Edition).

With regard to Chinese stepmothers I am prepared to grant that there may be many who treat the children of their predecessor with affection; but that they are generally very exacting and harsh cannot be denied. Their exactions from helpless children in the matter of filial piety are at times unbelievable. It is laid down that the son of a second wife shall show his father's first wife, who is not his own mother, more filial piety than to his own mother, and if the first wife dies he shall mourn for her as for his own mother; filial piety requiring him to go into mourning for a period of three years. If T.C. wishes to see this in Chinese print, I can oblige him.

I am always ready to learn something, Mr. Editor, but my teacher must know more than I do, otherwise I do not respect him as my teacher.

T.C. charges me with misrepresentation, although he is kind enough to allow that it may be "innocent misrepresentation." But innocent misrepresentation is ignorance, and ignorance is a serious accusation to bring against a lecturer. Surely T.C. has got the boot on the wrong leg, or to use a Chinese expression, is he not putting his own cap on my head?

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES KLIENE.

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that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

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have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficent results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (36 pills) 1/1½d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

Auto Strop Blades . . . . . $2.50 doz.
Gillette Blades . . . . . 2.00 ,,
Rotary de Luxe Stropper for Gillette Blades . . . 9.00

AGENTS

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Fresh stocks just arrived of:

FERRO-PRUSSIATE PAPER, FERRO-PRUSSIATE LINEN, WATERBATH BLACKLINE PROCESS PAPER, TRACING LINEN, TRACING PAPER AND DRAWING PAPER.

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Easy terms to suit you.

Inspection invited, no obligation to purchase

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Refracting and Manufacturing Optician

Dr. John Goddard

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

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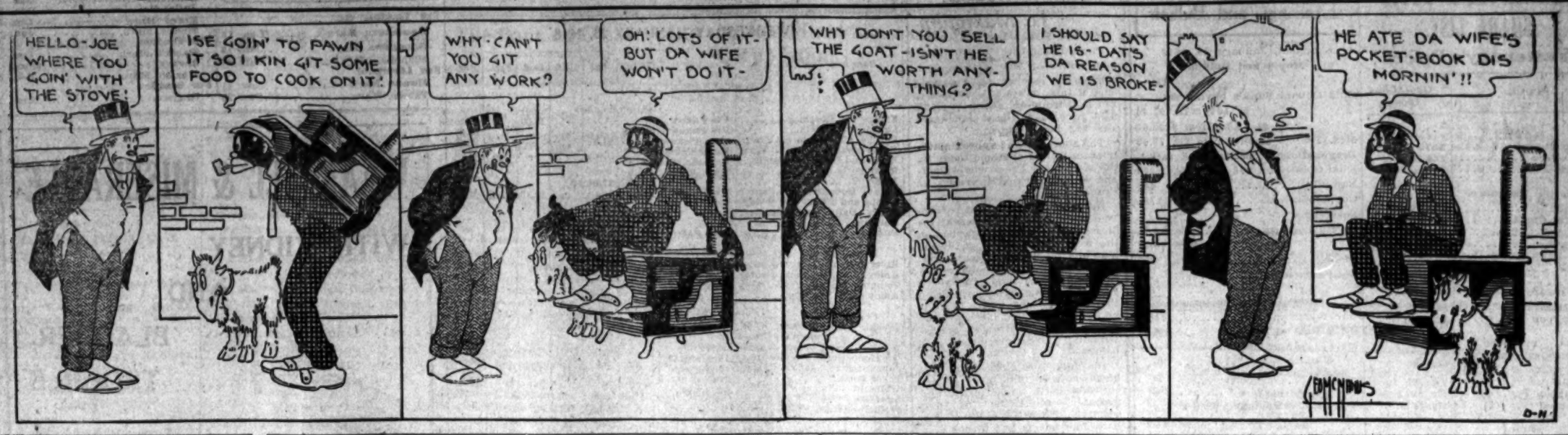
36 Nanking Road. Tel. 1928

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


HELLO-JOE WHERE YOU GOIN' WITH THE STOVE!
ISE GOIN' TO PAWN IT SO I KIN GIT SOME FOOD TO COOK ON IT!
WHY-CAN'T YOU GIT ANY WORK?
OH! LOTS OF IT-BUT DA WIFE WON'T DO IT-
WHY DON'T YOU SELL THE GOAT-ISN'T HE WORTH ANY-THING?
I SHOULD SAY HE IS-DAT'S DA REASON WE IS BROKE-
HE ATE DA WIFE'S POCKET-BOOK DIS MORNIN'!!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

All Over The World

The latest things in men's hats in Paris are said to be "The Lloyd George," "The Balfour," and "The Asquith." Mr. Asquith must be flattered to know that his namesake in headcovers is rated the most valuable of the three. Presumably on the occasion of his visits to Paris he feels very much as the great Phillips Brooks felt on looking into a shop window and seeing his own photographs displayed with the sign "Phillips Brooks, 50 cents; worth a dollar!"

There are cartoons of English statesmen which show very little more than the hat, thanks to the classic instance of the hat in "Sartor Resartus" which revealed the individuality to a T, of the man whose cranium had lived inside it. Presumably "The Asquith" is a "topper" liberal of brim and conservative in style. It is certain that "The Lloyd George" is the popular and plebian billy cock! Mr. Balfour, however, usually sports a silk hat, and that may mean that, Mr. Balfour and the former Premier having always been diametrically opposed in politics, the French hatters have tactfully endowed Mr. Asquith with a fashionable soft hat, a style of headgear in which he is occasionally seen. Mr. Asquith probably has the largest head of the three notable men—which circumstance would account for the exclusive price. But the great statesman may find very little comfort in the fact. There must always be the dread possibility of being remembered by posterity simply through a hat!

A Philadelphia lawyer has provided a fund, which it is expected will yield $12,000 a year for the wives of Presidents of the United States during the term of office. In case a President should be a bachelor, the mistress of the White House, for the time being, whoever she may be, is to receive the benefit of the endowment. There have been several mistresses of the White House who were not wives of the incumbent Presidents, and, remembering how graciously and gracefully they performed their tasks, one is inclined to regret that a bequest of this kind was not made long ago.

The record which Representatives and Senators shall make in the present session of the United States Congress will have a great deal to do with the political complexion and personnel of the succeeding Congress. Next November a full House of Representatives and thirty Senators are to be elected. The last session of the present Congress will not begin until a month after the election in 1918, so that partisan, as well as individual, claims on the favor of the electorate will have to be based on the achievements of the next few months in the national legislature. No one can predict what the year will bring forth for the world, but there need be no doubt on one point:—the Representative or the Senator who proves slack in support of the war policy of the Government will find it exceedingly difficult to convince his constituents that he ought to be sent back.

Mr. Trotsky is rapidly qualifying himself for the title of "thunderer," for there is, surely, something about his latest threat which must give even the Germans pause. With brutal frankness he has told the Government at Berlin that if they do not agree to the populations of Courland and Lithuania electing their own form of government he will "strew the trenches of the enemy with—" With what? Why proclamations, of course, "millions of proclamations—in German."

"Every city and town should make up its mind," says the Des Moines (Iowa) Capital, "to neither endure nor submit to loafers." And it adds: "Especial attention should be given to the pool-hall loafers, the boys of eighteen and nineteen. No young man has a right to be a loafer in any year, but he will have no right whatever next year." In Maryland and some other of the States this view has taken root, even to the extent of driving those who have been doing a fraction of their part into the performance of a full day's work. Indeed idleness will not be excused or excusable in the United States, next year.

Thirty motor trucks loaded with war munitions are on their way from Detroit to the East. No attempt is being made to keep the enterprise secret. On the contrary, the Council of National Defense welcomes patriotic demonstrations in every town through which the train passes. This is the rational view to take of the matter. The right of the Government to transact its war business openly, within the borders of the United States, cannot be questioned, and the exercise of this right, wherever and whenever necessary, will bring the enemy into the open, too, or induce him to cling to his hiding place. There is not a solitary reason why the United States should fear its enemies at home. There is every reason why it should uncover and overcome them.

Tarkington On Why U.S. Fights

(Continued From Page 6)

the Monroe Doctrine. His agent, Zimmerman, asked Mexico to propose treachery to Japan, that the two together might dismember and plunder the United States. His diplomatic agent, resident in Buenos Aires by courtesy of the Argentine Government, makes treacherous use of the Swedish Legation to send word to Germans how to destroy Argentine ships and "leave no trace." This message with which we are familiar mainly through the impossible "villains" of the "movies" and of old-time dime novels and melodramas—"leave no trace," meaning "sink the ships and murder every soul on board"—this message is not that of a "stage or movie villain." Not at all! It is a German governmental message regarding ships belonging to citizens of a friendly power, and is sent by a German nobleman in the German diplomatic service to other officials of the German Government. More, it is a characteristic work of the German governmental kind. And it is an actual snapshot of the personality of the German Government.

Who Could Trust Germany?

The Government of the United States and the Governments of the world are literally unable to make peace with the people thus revealed. How can treaties be made with men who not only believe in breaking treaties but also believe that killing is glorious if they do the killing and can retain the property of the slain?

The people of the United States would have borne almost anything from Germany if they could have believed that the German's cause was originally a good one or that the war was "forced upon Germany." But, knowing what we did, when the Germans, after murdering great numbers of our fellow citizens and quibbling for months, many months about these murders—when they told us to keep our ships in port or they would sink them we found that Germany's conduct toward us was not to be distinguished from making war upon us, and we decided that our citizens should not be killed continuously by a country which was "at peace" with us, and we would not take orders from Germany to remain in port and away from the high seas. Germany does not make and enforce the laws of and for the United States—not without encountering some resistance from Americans. So we disobeyed Germany, and would not paint the commanded yellow stripes upon the hull of the one ship a week which was to be permitted upon the Atlantic Ocean.

We found ourselves in a state of war because the German Government, having forced a war upon Europe with the object of dominating that continent and subsequently the world, including the United States, and having carried on the war with unnecessary cruelty and the employment of treachery whenever it considered treachery useful; we found ourselves in a state of war because the German Government was killing our citizens as a means of enforcing its will upon us. That would seem to be war—killing us to make us obey—no? American citizens have their own Government and prefer to live under their own laws. That is why we began to fight.

We continue our beginning because the German Government in the same Government that it was a few months ago when we found that it was making war upon us—and we have no choice but to fight it until either it is thoroughly whipped or some better kind of Germans—Germans of good sense, good feeling, and of an honorable reliability—get control of Germany.

Typewriters For Sale

5 New MULTIPLEX HAMMONDS, Model 1916 ..... Gold $110.00 each
1 Rebuilt Royal No. 5 ..... Mex. $95.95 „
1 Second-Hand Royal No. 0 ..... „ $50.00 „
1 „ „ Erika ..... „ $50.00 „

Two Styles of Type, or From Two To Ten Languages, are Always in the Multiplex typewriting machine, so arranged that you may Just Turn The Knob and Instantly Change from one type or language to another.

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16' 6" x 12' 0"	13' 6" x 11' 3"	12' 0" x 9' 0"

ARTS & CRAFTS, Ltd. 43 Bubbling Well Road

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will obliterate anything in one operation, and give a surface ready for white painting. It saves time, money and labour. Only requires thinning with Turpentine.
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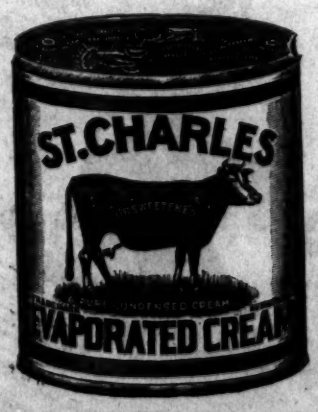

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The caller probably said she would like to hear Harry Lauder—or perhaps she mentioned Caruso. Anyway, the Victrola "obliged" with her favorite—just as it would always "oblige" *you* with your favorite music if you had one in your home.
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$575 B.
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 290 B.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 700
Yangtsze	$205
Far Eastern Sns. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$125 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	112s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 41 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¼ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2⅛ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 128 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 14 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 67 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 97½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 78
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 170
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 87½ B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 B.
Oriental	Tls. 45
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 120 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10 B.
Yangtsepoo	Tls. 8. B.
Yangtsepoo Pref	Tls. 95 S.
Industrials	
Sulter Tile	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 91 Sa.
Green Island	Tls. 7¾ S.
Langkats	Tls. 14½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½
Weeks	Tls. 13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9 B.
Anberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 28
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1.05
Chemor United	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 10½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 9¼ S.
Gula Kafumpong	Tls. 6½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 5.40 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 6½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16½ B.
Pidang	Tls. 12
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 Sa.
Seakep	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.30 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 S.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 9¾
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 0.70
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 75 cts.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼ Sa.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 Sa.
Tebong	¼ls. 17½ Sa.
Ulbori	Tls. 2½
Xiangbe	Tls. 4.65 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. L. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 8¼ S.
S'hai Elec and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 55
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 75 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 190 S.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 298

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 22, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 104⅛ = Tls.	95.46
@ 72.3 = Mex. $	132.03
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls.	72.00
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	270
Bar Silver Tls.	441
Copper Cash per tael	1781
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/3d. = Tls.	4.71
exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. $	8.51
Peking Bar Tls.	270
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	44⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.35
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $4.76⅛
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 4/3
London	Demand 4/3⅛
India	T.T. 291
Paris	T.T. 580
Paris	Demand 581
New York	T.T. 101¼
New York	Demand 101⅛
Hongkong	T.T. 69¼
Japan	T.T. 51
Batavia	T.T. 229½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts. 4/5d.
London	4 m/s. Docy 4/5⅛d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 4/5⅛d.
London	6 m/s. Docy. 4/5⅛d.
Paris	4 m/s. 60¢
New York	L/C. 105
New York	D/P. 105¼

Customs House Exchange Rates For January

Hk. Tls. 4.09 @ 4/4⅛		£1
„ 1 @ 599	= Francs	6.67
„ 1 No quotation	Marks	†5.44
„ 0.86 @ 104⅛	Gold	$1
„ 1 @ 49⅛	Yen	2.25
„ 1 @ 15	Rupees	3.67
„ 1 @ 1,150	Roubles	12.81
„ 1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 22, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Changs Tls. 2.19
Samagagas Tls. 0.80
Taipings Tls. 1.25
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.00
Tebongs Tls. 17.50
Ziangbes Tls. 4.65

Unofficial

S.M.C. 6% debs. 1912 @ Tls. 87.00
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1908 @ Tls. 91.00
Yangtsepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 8.65
Almas Tls. 8.00
Chemors Tls. 1.10

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 22, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Weeks @ Tls. 14.00 cash

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, January 19.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 44⅝d. Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, Jan. 18:

Bar Silver Spot: 44⅜d. Quiet.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

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10 Canton Road,
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102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Man Power Of Austria Raised To Maximum

Paris, December 15.—The total man power of Austria-Hungary's armies has reached 1,170 battalions of infantry (1,404,000 men), 240 squadrons of cavalry, 2,950 field guns, 1,500 light howitzers and 922 heavy guns.

The above are the approximately exact figures obtained today by the Associated Press correspondent with the French armies in France.

Information obtained from Teuton prisoners this week indicates that Germany now has on the west front about 2,100,000 men and on the east front about 1,000,000 men. All soldiers between nineteen and thirty-five years are being withdrawn from the Russian front, where there is no fighting, and put into the west front, where Germany is assembling a larger army than ever before.

Her mightiest effort there will be made with two-thirds of her entire strength numerically and probably four-fifths of her strength in fighting ability. The Russian front is left to old men and boys, class of 1919.

When or where Germany will strike no one knows, but her heaviest blow, delivered with her maximum strength, probably will fall before the United States takes charge of any big part of the battle line.

Hankow Market

The Hankow British Chamber of Commerce write as follows in their report for week ending January 16:—

Imports

There has been a sharp rise in Yarn and Cloths at Shanghai and a large business has been done. In Hankow, however, prices of Japanese Yarn stocks are much below those ruling in Shanghai and Japan and in consequence attempts to sell "to arrive" have failed. The market generally, however, is strong, but very little business is reported and Dealers do not look for much actual improvement this side of China New Year. A slight improvement has been noticeable in Yarn and Blacks.

Exports

There is hardly anything new to report, the position of this market remaining about the same as last depicated. The demand from America is still conspicuous by its absence, while Italy is a keen buyer for near Hides and Tallow, taking very much less interest in forward positions. Tallow and Wood Oil are firm and in small supply. The American Goatskin market is weak, but tael prices have not weakened in sympathy. Japanese are reported as buying Sesamum Seed. Supplies of Cotton are small and the market in consequence strong and active. Hides would appear to have touched bottom for the present, for wealthy Chinese are investing in this commodity at the prices now ruling; besides which supplies are not large.

Finance and Money Market

We have experienced a quiet week, with but few Banks willing to buy for near, and very little Paper offering except for forward deliveries. There has been a small demand for Sterling for freight. There were Sellers of Taels T. T. on Shanghai at 96.75, which met with a fair demand early in the week, but this demand ceased on the approach of settlement day (12th. inst.), since when there has been very little doing, and rates are nominal. Dollars ruled a little firmer, opening at 69.75 Buyers and 70 Sellers Chinese market and closing at 69.8 and 70.1 respectively. Native interest:—8%. Changsha Exchange:—Han. Tls. 130=Changsha Tls. 1,000 (nominal).

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for the week ending January 22 was 432 tons."

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1918

Date and Destination	For	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	18.00	..	17.5	
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	20.80	
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan ports	Kumano maru	8.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	220.80	19.80
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Kwanglee	21.00	..	..	18.80	17.00	21.00
Peking and T'sin (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.21
T'sin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Harbow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Shingpo	Hsin Peking	..	..	15.00	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.0
Tsingtao, Manchoria & Dalny	Kobe maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Amoy and Hongkong	..	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Friday, Jan. 25							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & Europe via U.S.A.		..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	Tenyo maru		..	15.00	..	..	14.0
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Tenyo maru	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.3
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Chin'tao	Weichow	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Swatow	Fengtien	8.30	9.00	..	..	..	8.0
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	..	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Tenyo maru	..	..	..	..	16.00	15.30
Saturday, Jan. 26.							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	..	19.00	
Japan Ports	Kasuga maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	17(25)
Swatow	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow	Shengking	21.00	..	..	16.80	17.00	21.00
Monday, Jan. 28.							
Europe via Siberia (Express)	† Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.80
Hongkong	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Postal Money orders and Parcel post until 1 p.m.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.

D Registeration 7.30 p.m. on previous day. Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Chinwangtao for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sungkiang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The water mark at Hankow on the 19th instant was 2' 2", at Kiukiang on the following day 2' 9" and at Wuhu on the 21st 1' 11".

The silk which left Shanghai on December 22, 1917, by the R.M.S. Empress of Russia arrived at New York on January 17, 1918.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Kasuga Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. wharf today, about 7 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Saturday, January 26.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Kamakura Maru	Dec. 15
Kanagawa Maru	Jan. 19
Mishima Maru	Jan. 21
For Liverpool	
Jiwano Maru	Nov. 11
Tamba Maru	Dec. 29
For New York	
Matsuyo	Dec. 3
For San Francisco	
Colombia	Jan. 2
Jutlandia	Dec. 13
Korea Maru	Dec. 26
Siberia Maru	Jan. 7
For Tacoma	
Hawaii Maru	Dec. 29
Jibrary	Jan. 2
Mexico Maru	Dec. 21
For Seattle	
Grayson	Nov. 19

WEAK, ILL & MISERABLE

WITH KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE

The person with kidney and bladder trouble hardly knows what it is to be without a backache or headache, or to enjoy a good night's sleep.

They cannot stoop, they cannot walk far, the least exertion brings on a heavy, dragging pain in the loins and sides.

Their appetite is poor, their eyes are dull and puffy, the ankles and limbs swell. They have sharp attacks of neuralgia and rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints. How they drag through the day they never know. Little wonder they find themselves growing depressed, nervous and impatient.

Kidney and bladder troubles are indeed hard to bear. They make life a misery, and endanger the health of the whole system, for when the kidneys are ill they cannot filter the kidney poisons out of the blood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a special kidney and bladder medicine, for men as well as women. They heal the kidneys and gently help them to take out the urinary poisons which make so many men and women weak, ill and miserable.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

丸腎保製秘氏安兜

YOUR INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
at lowest current rates

Yangtsze	Fire
Equitable	Fire
South British	Marine
New York Life	Life
Railway Passengers	Motor Car

(Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft)

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

6 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd. Tel 778

The VALO Smile

The smile of cigarette satisfaction

This man has found a cigarette he likes to smoke, that fulfills his idea of what a cigarette should be in quality and price. This man knows that

VALO Cigarettes

contain a smooth blend of Virginia tobacco that doesn't parch the throat or leave an unpleasant cigaretty taste after smoking. He knows that he gets full money's worth in cigarette satisfaction when he buys VALO.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA
Agents
34 Nanking Road Shanghai
Branches:—Tientsin, Peking, Hankow

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des-Payz-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according ta arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generals de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Staeb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia. Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Peking	Rangoon
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Hankow	Russia
Bombay	Hongkong	San Francico
Caballeros	Kobe	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	London	San Pedro de,
Canton	Macoris	Santiago de los
Caracas	Manila	Shanghai
Cebu	Medellin	Singapore
Colon	Moscow	Tientsin
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Panama	Yokohama
	Peking	

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shangha.
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted o approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up) . Yen 18,750,000
Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000
Deposits ..... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kashara,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

中華滙業銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
41, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrives	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
		Hwahtah	1151	Chi.		G&A
		Hwanhlee	1151	Chi.		J&A
Dec 15	Portland	Adeline Smith	1248	Am.	R. T. Co.	KND
Jan 15	Tacoma	Grayson	9[illegible]	Am.	[illegible] T. Co.	[illegible]
Dec 2	Chinwangtao	Hwahjah	3 71	Chi.	K. M. A.	[illegible] p
Nov 4	Swatow	Hwahjan	769	Chi.		KND
Nov 4	Amoy	Hwahkua	2115	Chi.	M. B. Co.	YPD
Jan 8		Hwahting	2657	Chi.	B.G.A.	BV
Jan 18	Japan	H ahyih	3518	Chi.	Saton Shokai	[illegible] p
Jan 5	Foochow	Hsintung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	OD
Jan 9	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Jan 20	Foochow	Hsean	1459	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
Jan 8	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	YTPDW
Jan 19	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Jan 21	Hongkong	Kwangtse	1268	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYB
Jan 21	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	KLYW
Jan 2	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WBW
Jan 2	Hankow	Ningshao	232	Chi.	N.S.Co.	NSW
Dec 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	U.N.T.Co	SP
Jan 20	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Dec 2	Cruise	Store Nordiske	966	Dan	U.N.T. Co.	ODW
Jan 9	Japan	Shinyi maru	1354	Jap.	[illegible] Co.	HYPW
Jan 2	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDW
Jan 21	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co	SHW

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 21	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co	KLYW
	22 Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
	22 Ha[illegible]	Kiangyo	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
	22 Hankow	Tsangtah	475	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.	CKPW

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

January 23rd.
The Great Romantic Serial
"THE FATAL RING"
PEARL WHITE, The girl who juggles with death
Episode 13 "The Dash for Arabia"
Episode 14 "The Painted Safe"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"THE RINK"
The cleverest film he has ever made.
A great success last week and retained for three more nights by special request.
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE

Thursday, January 24th
Expensive Booking
Bonny and Freeman
AMERICAN SINGERS:
MODERN AND ECCENTRIC DANCERS
"The Pair with the Twinkling Feet"
Bonny and Freeman are considered to rank among the cleverest exponents of Ragtime Dancing.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SHOWING
ON
FRIDAY, JANUARY 25th
VALENTINE GRANT
IN
"The Innocent Lie"
IN FIVE PARTS

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road.)

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
LUCILLE LOVE
The loveliest, most popular of all serial stars plays a fascinating role IN THE 12th and 13th EPISODES of the Super-Serial
"The Purple Domino"
It is full of action, mystery, romance and adventure
Showing also the Screaming Comedies
"SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD"
"PETE TRIES THE STAGE"
"THE HELMET OF MARS"

Victoria Theatre

TONIGHT
23nd and 24th
DUSTIN FARNUM
IN
"BEN BLAIR"
FIVE PARTS

NEW CABINET MEMBER?

Washington, January 4.—The senate committee on military affairs has advocated the appointment of an additional member to the president's cabinet, to be designated as the secretary of munitions, and whose duty it will be to handle all purchases or the United States army.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 25	5.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 29		San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co
Feb 2		San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
" 5	"	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
" 17	"	Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 24	8.30*	Yamazaki, Moji and Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
" 26	10.30*	Kobe and Osaka v. M. J.	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 29	noon	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 31		Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb 1	5.00	Nagasaki	Persia	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 2		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Lon'on etc.	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Liverpool etc.	Kawachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 23	A.M.	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 23	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	4.00	Amoy	Hsin Ningshae	Chi.	N.B.S. Co
" 23	A.M.	Foochow	Hasan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 24	A.M.	Amoy & Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 24	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 24	10.00*	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B. & S.
" 25	10.00*	Swatow	Fengtien	Br	B. & S
" 27	D.L.	Swatow	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br	B. & S.
" 31		Manila & Hongkong	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 31	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br	B. & S.
Feb 1	"	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 25	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Chin.	Kueichow	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	9.00*	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 25	3.00	Tsingtao	Ishin maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 26	9.00*	Tsingtao & Dairy	Hakushin maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 27	"	Dairy & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 29	1.00	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Feb 1	9.00	Vladivostock	Persia	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 5	"	Tsingtao and Dairy	Shoshu maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 23	M.N	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 24	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 25	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	A.M.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 24	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 24	M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 25	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 26	M.N	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 26	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 28	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 28	M.N	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Suiyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 29	M.N	do	Tatung	Br	B. & S.
" 29	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 30	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 22	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2863	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 22	do	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 21	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 21	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	2370	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	S'atow, H'kong and Canton	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 23	Japan	Chikuzo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	Dairy	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 22	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	1378	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 23	Ningpo	Kiangteen	3012	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang M. Capt. H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, January 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain E. Monkman, will leave on Thursday, Jan. 24, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Jan. 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu Captain F. Carlson, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho. tons 2,868 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Thursday, January 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,871 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Friday, January 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee M. Capt M. Takeo, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, January 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, January 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, January 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 4 p.m. For Freigl. or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hasan, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY and HONGKONG.—The Steamer Kwanglee, Captain A. P. Sangster, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 24, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGHONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 25, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Captain McIntosh, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 31, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Feb. 1. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, 4235

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kueichow, Captain C. P. Cole, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 25, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Jan. 27, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TSINGTAO and DAIREN.—The Steamer Shoshu Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Tuesday, February 5, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI INLAND, SEA, KOBE, KOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capta K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on Friday, January 25. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agent.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. v. N'SAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila M. Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Feb. 5. Through Bills of Lading are granted for A'can ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St, Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4235.

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Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

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S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Apl. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	June 6

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		arr.	leave.
"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Feb. 4,	Feb. 5

For Hongkong

		arr.	leave.
"CHICAGO MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. N. Saito,	Jan. 31,	Feb. 1

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Dairen and Tsingtau

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"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama,	Jan. 24,	Jan. 25

For Tsingtau and Dairen

		arr.	leave.
"SHOSHU MARU"	(1,626 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Feb. 3,	Feb. 5

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

		arr.	leave
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama,	Feb. 3,	Feb. 6

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
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Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
RVIII	"	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	
ODW	Apr.		D de Lagree	Fr g-b:	..	..	..	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Curise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
MMB	Dec. 17	do	Quiros	Am g-b	..	..	..	
Np	Dec. 17	Cruise	Suimda	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
PAOB	Nov. 16	Curise	Villalobas	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	Clarke
p	..	do	Uji	Jap g-b	..	..	..	

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Tel. Central 182.

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L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

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SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Feb. 12, 1918
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*(For Liverpool.)

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FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 26
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Jan. 29
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Feb. 2
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Feb. 5
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Feb. 9

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 24
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 31

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Jan. 26

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Mar. 8

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	Jan. 31
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Feb. 16

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AKI MARU	12,500	———	Feb. 20
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	April 17

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SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN.

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Tel. Add: "Mantetsu."

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

U.S. Income Tax Blanks To Be Sent From Home

Forms For 1917 Returns Will Be Forwarded As Soon As Issued

American income tax blanks for 1917 will be forwarded to China from Washington as soon as they are issued, the Consulate here has been notified by the Department of State. It is called to the attention of American residents in China that in order to avail themselves of the additional thirty days allowed by law they should request such extension by letter to the Collector of Internal Revenue in their home district, said letter to reach the Collector before March 1, 1918.

Twenty-Two Courses In All-Beans Banquet

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, January 20.—On January 19, at the home of Mr. N. Gist Gee, two of the graduate students in the Biology Department of the Soochow University, Messrs. Sze Chi-yien and Woo Chen-fu, entertained the wives of the foreign members of the faculty of the Soochow University with a feast notable from both dietetic and economic view points.

Mr. Sze is making a special study of economic botany and this feast was a practical illustration of his detailed, painstaking study of the varieties of beans, the methods of cultivation and the great number of recipes used by the Chinese in preparing them for the table.

Among the dishes served were twenty-two in which beans of various varieties, but especially soya, formed the basis. Soups, entries, condiments, vegetable courses, and desserts deliciously flavored and attractively garnished appeared. Several varieties of bean cheese, worthy rivals of famous European brands, were served with as many kinds of sauces.

The guests were enthusiastic in their praise not only of the delicious food, but also of the epicurean sequence with which the more delicately spiced and flavored ones preceded and were accentuated by those having a stronger savor. The young men showed their marked ability to arrange the courses so as to bring out the good points of each one.

Mr. Sze and Mr. Woo gave recipes for the preparation of many of the dishes. Mr. Sze's investigations of local food plants, when published, will doubtless add a most valuable contribution to the study of dietetics as well as to the wider dissemination of the economic importance to the world of some of the native Chinese plants and their food products.

From among such men as these graduate students of Soochow University, China will seek out her Dr. Hutchinsons, her Dr. Wileys and her Hoovers of the future.

After the feast Mrs. Earnest Jones and Mrs. J. W. Cline were appointed to compile and edit recipes furnished by the foreign ladies and their Chinese friends, of methods of utilising Chinese foods, both for the purpose of adding pleasing variety to the diet and for combating the high cost of living.

Money Saving Meter Is A Dismal Failure

Zee Chung-van of 176 Changsha Road was way, way ahead on his electric light bills—until yesterday. Then he paid down $200 in a lump, or was ordered to prison as the alternative. The Mixed Court was the collecting agency.

Zee pleaded guilty to swindling the Electricity Department out of the "juice." But, he said, a travelling electrical tinker who owed him money was to blame. The tinker, not having the money, had in lieu thereof offered to "fix up" Zee's meter so it would present a highly economical face to the inspector. Offer accepted.

Mr. Hadley pleaded that it was his client's first offense but Mr. Newman wanted assurance that it would be the last and the court agreed, and thus the fine.

Raids On West Front Reported By Haig

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

"We have taken a few prisoners in patrol encounters."

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

We repulsed a raid southeastward of Graincourt.

We carried out a raid eastward of Hargicourt, taking prisoners.

There have been hostile artillery bombardments at Ypres, Neuve Chapelle and Lens. Aerial observation enabled us to engage many hostile batteries.

Our aircraft dropped over 300 bombs on miscellaneous targets, including a large dump at Courtrai. They also fired a thousand rounds at the enemy in his trenches.

We brought down five enemy machines and drove down three out of control. Four of ours are missing.

UNION CHURCH LECTURE

"My Impressions of England in 1917, and the effect of the war on the people, now and after," a lecture by Mr. James Kerfoot, will be given under the auspices of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild tonight. The lecture will begin at 9 p.m. and will be held in the Church lecture hall.

Ruth Law Has Made Up Her Mind To Join Army

There is just one thing Miss Ruth Law cannot do, and that is to remain inactive. First it was the American long trip no-stop air record. Then it was a Liberty Bond flying campaign. Now this famous flier, done out in her new military costume, begins to recruit for the army. She wants Senator Lodge to have the United States army law changed so she can get a commission to fight German airplanes in France

MONOCACY'S YEOMAN BURIED WITH HONORS

Victim Of Chinese Attack On American Gunboat Laid To Rest In Hankow

With all the pomp of a military funeral, the remains of Yeoman H. Le Roy O'Brien of the U. S. Gunboat Monocacy were buried Sunday in Hankow following a brief service at the St. John's Church. Members of the Consular body and of the Hankow Volunteer Corps and a large number of foreign residents attended. No representative, however, was present for China.

It is reported here that an explanation of the incident has been made by those guilty. It is understood that the shots fired at the gunboat were from the guns of Southern troops who mistook the ship for a Northern gunboat, confusing the flags.

From other sources it is learned that more than 40 of the attacking Chinese were killed when the gunboat returned the fire.

Scores Killed In Japanese Mine Disaster

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 21.—The Governor of Yamagata Prefecture reports that there has been an avalanche at Otori Mine which buried 150 workmen, most of whom were killed.

CHEN CHIN-TAO IN PRISON

The execution of the judgment against Dr. Chen Chin-tao, former Minister of Finance; his brother, Chen Tsing-ming, and Niu Shih-chen, another official of the Ministry of Finance, convicted on the charge of bribery, began Saturday at the Peking model prison, says a Peking telegram. The request for leniency by the Canton official at the Metropolis was previously rejected. Dr. Chen had to don the prison garb as soon he entered the penitentiary and was assigned work in the printing department. He is given a special room to rest in.

CHINESE LABOR PRAISED BY FRENCH JOURNAL

Coolies Have Proved Best Of Any Foreign Labor In France, It Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 20.—L'Information devotes a leader to Chinese labor in France in which the following remarks occur:

"Of all the foreign labor employed in France that of the Chinese has proved most satisfactory. The statements of all their employers agree in that respect. Chinamen fare well in any climate. They are patient, attentive, untiring at their work and very robust. Those qualities cause them to be much appreciated in all the factories making war material where they are employed."

Rifle Association Meets

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association will be held in the Town Hall club rooms at 5.45 p.m. today. It will be followed by a special meeting.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	845	800	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1940	1080
2345	1113	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1938	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1652	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	2300	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—		arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1645	1602
745	1200	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1143	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1322	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	936
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	808	640
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.
830	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1512
1019	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1548
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yanchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yanchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	130	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	830
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2017
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	923
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	723

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yanchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yanchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	
1033	1455	2233	a. Tsiningchow d.	525	1125	1850	
				530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.
				638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.
810	1410	2100					
702	1302	1952					

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	22.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.32	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.26	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.04	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.32	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.35	3.30
TANYANG....dep.	8.05	12.60	14.11	16.15	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	8.16	12.52	14.35	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.16	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	5.15.00	T.F.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU....dep.	..	8.16		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.39		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.00		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	T.F.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	5 12.00	5 F.T.	..
TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	Second Day	..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	16.35	22.45
CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	8.00	10.10	13.20	16.06	18.16	1.30
TANYANG....dep.	..	..	8.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.24	12.12	15.09	17.39	20.20	3.40
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.52	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.55
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.36	8.08	12.22	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	6.15
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.00	19.00	21.00	..	7.55

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11.[illegible]	13.15	4.40	6.2[illegible]	19.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	4.10	7.30	10.0	12.25	14.0[illegible]	15.3[illegible]	17.2[illegible]	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	1.37	13.42	15 07	6.47	18.47	2.31	KIANGWAN dep	4.21	7.41	10. 6	12.36	4.1[illegible]	15.41	17.4	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	15 15	6 55	8. 5	1.20	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	4.15	8.05	10 1[illegible]	13.10	4.35	6 15	18 15	20.55

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	0.88	....	15 12	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.13*
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12 02	....	16 07	17 42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7 40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17 22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13 15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.4[illegible]	14 00	16 50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	...

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9 20	14 10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10 00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7 48	9.53	11.55	....	14 48	16.52	....
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep		*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	...
Shanghai South ..... arr.		*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.			0 30	11.35	14 05	....	17 18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	...		10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep			10.46	11.51	14 21	....	17 37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ... . arr	...		11 0[illegible]	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6 50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7 10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16 30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12 57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7 55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car

Business and Official Notices

Your Account Books
for
The New Year
Let us supply you with one of our
FLEXI-POST LOOSE LEAF LEDGERS
it is a new feature;
— ask to see it —
EDWARD EVANS & SONS, LTD.
28 Nanking Road

Shanghai Rifle Association

NOTICE

THE annual general meeting will be held at the TOWN HALL (Club Room) at 5.45 p.m. today, 23rd January, 1918.

A. M. COLLACO,
Secretary and Treasurer.

16611

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Shanghai American Athletic Club will be held at the Carlton Cafe at 5.15 p.m. January 31st, 1918.

G. J. PETROCELLI,
Hon. Secretary.

16613

The Far Eastern Insurance Company, Limited

Incorporated Under The Companies Ordinances Of Hongkong

Shareholders are reminded that the final call of Ten Taels per share is due for payment **TODAY, Wednesday, 23rd day of January, 1918.**

Cheques should be made out **in favor of the Company** and should be sent to the Head Office, No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
H. H. READ,
Secretary (pro tem.)

16544

"V" MODES

Blouses of every description
over one hundred to select from.
Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.
Thick Crepe de Chine lingerie.
Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.
Children's Coats and Frocks.

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Come to me!
I'll tell you and your friends' characters and capacities (Horoscope)
Dr. JOHN
Telepathy, Phrenology Astrology, Graphology.
23 North Szechuen Road.
Tel. North 2554.
Consultation hours 5-7.
16572

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.
DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.
DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

CARGO for Port Said will be accepted per the N.Y.K.'s s.s. "Awa Maru" sailing hence on February 5th. Apply
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone North 167.

CARGO for Genoa will be accepted per the "Kibunesan Maru" sailing hence on or about the 5th of February. (Transhipment at Bombay and/or Port Said). Apply
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone North 167.
16601

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Our simple experience method of home training in law prepares you for the bar or *Business Law*. Business concerns everywhere are looking for competent men trained to law to take care of their legal interests. A complete standard *Law Library free to every student*. Low tuition costs. You can pay in convenient monthly installments. We will refund your money if dissatisfied with our training after completing the course. *If six today for catalogue.* Let us know whether you are interested in business law or law as a profession. Write for free book to American School of Correspondence Dept 9-32 Nanking Road Shanghai

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

Voting Members willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m. on Thursday, 24th January, 1918.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16532

KULING ESTATE

MANAGER WANTED

Applications for the position of Manager of the Kuling Estate will be received until March 31st, 1918.

Particulars in regard to qualifications, salary, etc., may be obtained from the Chairman of the Kuling Council.

Address: Rev. S. H. Littell,
Hankow.

16453

NOTICE

Mr. G. J. W. Morgan has been from this date appointed manager of our company and will sign for the firm, succeeding Mr. A. Landau, who will remain with the firm.

W. FUNDER & Co.
19th January, 1918.
16590

The Eden Dispensary
(Next to Horse Bazar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 3-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

BILL SMITH

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Don't blame your "boy." Use Gordon Dry Gin and your cocktails will be all right.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

The annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Friday, 25th January, 1918.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16533

THE CATHAY LACE CO.
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.
Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

"For indecision brings its own delays, and days are lost lamenting o'er lost days. Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute. What you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it. Only engage, and then the mind grows heated. Begin, and then the work will be completed."

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CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA
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English Ham, $1.00 per lb.
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RING UP 3809
for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR
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ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

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"Blue Ribbon" Fruits
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NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. A. G. Sharpley is no longer connected with this concern, and that the power of attorney held by him has been revoked.

(sgd.) THE BARKLEY CO., INC.
by: GEO. E. YOUNG,
Director.

16562

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: A smart young lady, one with previous experience in a drapery store. Apply personally, the manager, The Shanghai Stores Co., 21 Nanking Road.

16588 J.23.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephone North 483

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. 1946.
To let in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors. Every comfort guaranteed.

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31 Boone Road
Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
'Phone North 1102 — 16608

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16609

BRITISH HOME, 6 Quinsan Gardens, two rooms vacant, and one front attic with sitting-room, bedroom and bathroom. Excellent table. Good service, terms moderate.

16589 J.23.

TO LET, a large well-furnished room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Good table. Apply 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

16587 J.31.

TO LET, Central, near Astor House, well-furnished large rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Board optional. Apply to No. 3 Minghong Road, Tel. North 2650.

16559 J.23.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

NO. 17 Museum Road, offices and godowns on first and ground floors. Newly renovated. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE.

16611 J.29.

SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for offices, in China Press Building, to let, also adjoining godown. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE or 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

16611 J.29.

HOUSES TO LET

50 BUBBLING WELL Road, facing Race Course. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS.

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FURNISHED HOUSE to let, French town (near trams), 5 rooms, 2 bathrooms and attic, small garden, telephone, vacant middle April; 4 or 5 months. Apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

16606 J.25.

FOR RENT, at East Cliff, Peitaiho, a large bungalow with seven rooms and a large 14-foot-wide verandah, situated near the beach. The house is screened throughout and completely furnished. For particulars address Dr. G. D. Lowry, Peking.

16571

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PITMAN'S SHORTHAND: Twice a week, $5 per month. Apply to Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.

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SHORTHAND LESSONS WANTED: A young man desires shorthand lessons twice a week after office hours. Please apply, stating terms, to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.

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DANCING LESSONS WANTED: A lady desires dancing lessons twice a week. Please apply, stating terms, to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.

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UKULELE LESSONS: If anyone desires to receive expert instruction on the Ukulele, please apply to Box 171, THE CHINA PRESS.

16552 J.30.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY seeks position as stenographer and typist. Has good experience and A1 references. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

16598 J.27.

EXPERIENCED office assistant (Chinese) is open for engagement. Has thorough knowledge of accounts and general office routine. A.1. references. Please apply to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.

16599 J.24.

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WANTED, an unfurnished flat, by lady, in Central district or Dixwell Road. Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.

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FREEMAN'S meat pies: American and English breakfast sausages are the best in China. Order direct from 3A Siccawei Road. Refuse cheap imitations.

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16570 J.25.

WANTED: A man's wardrobe trunk, American make. State price and where can be seen to Box 194, THE CHINA PRESS.

16602 J.24.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9